The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIX., No. 19. Whole No. 498. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1899. Price per Copy, 10c.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

Contents

Drury College Library 1900

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Side-Lights on the Transvaal War . . 543
Men who are Making History (Portraits) 544
Best Books about South Africa . . . 545
More Convicts Wanted 545
Canada's Argument in the Boundary Dispute (with Maps) 546
Death of Brigadier-General Henry . . 547
The Modern Jew—His Strength and his Weakness 548
Illinois and the Glucose Trust . . . 549
Topics in Brief 549

LETTERS AND ART:

The Rewards of Literature Again . . 550
Verestchagin's New Series of Paintings —Napoleon in Russia 551
War Poetry 551
William Morris's Influence on Household Art 552
Pinero: The Man and the Dramatist 553
The Present Literary Situation in France 553
A Wife's Faith in her Husband's Genius 554
Speeches and the Copyright Law . . 554
Notes 554

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Experiments on Sails 555
The Largest Bronze Casting 556
Who Invented Wireless Telegraphy? . 556
Effect of Colored Light on the Nervous System 557
Bookworms and their Prey 557
How Does Lightning Kill a Tree? . . 558
Do Comets Ever Shine by their Own Light? 558
Speed of Explosive Waves 558
New Uses for the Automobile . . . 558
Science Brevities 558

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Christian Science in the Clutch of the Humorists 559
A French View of Tennyson's Religion 560
The Future of the Christian Religion . 561
What Hinders the Progress of Christianity in Japan? 562
Religious Notes 562

FOREIGN TOPICS:

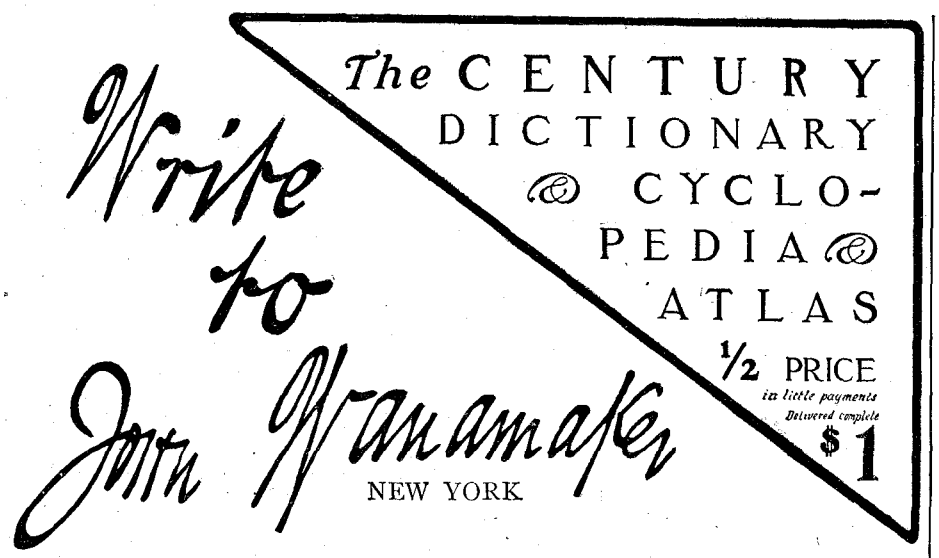
Great Britain and the Other Great Powers 563
Paul Kruger's Ultimatum 564
Pobedonostseff's Defense of Russian Policy 565

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 566
Personals 567
More or Less Pungent 567
Current Events 568
Chess 570

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



for the details of the Half-Price offer on The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas.

If you'll mention THE LITERARY DIGEST you will receive by return mail a book of specimen pages of this greatest of all reference works, sample map in colors, full particulars as to bindings, terms, etc., and instructions how to join the new Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club—now forming,—whose members receive a set of the work in its newly revised ten-volume form on payment of $1.00—the balance payable $3.00 monthly for fourteen months—or more, according to the binding chosen.

No work in the world of book-making was so carefully planned or so ably executed as The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas. The story of it is interesting. It begins over sixteen years ago when it was decided to produce a reference work along entirely original lines that should be complete and authoritative—absolutely: not following the mistakes or methods of its predecessors. Each word and fact that went into the volumes was traced back and proven, in order that the work in its minutest details should be the "authority of authorities." The task was a gigantic one, involving the incessant labor of more than five hundred of the world's greatest specialists.

Each item as it was received was passed upon by a committee of experts and subjected to the closest scrutiny and the most thorough research. Money was expended without stint in exchange for truth. When all was gotten together a system of classification was devised, as comprehensive as it was simple and a radical departure from the methods of heretofore. The illustrations were produced with as much care as the reading matter, every one of the more than eight thousand plates being absolutely correct as well as superbly executed.

The mechanical part—the quality of the paper, perfect printing, and the richness of the binding—is such as befits the greatest literary production in the language. Small wonder, then, the work's instant adoption by every English-speaking country as the standard, *the one highest authority*. Finally, when all the ten volumes were completed according to the original plan, they were revised throughout, brought down to date, with much new matter added. This revision has just been finished, and it is this newly-revised edition that is being sold through the Wanamaker Club.

The Century deserves a place in every home; in every business office; in every school; everywhere, in fact, that English is spoken or information wanted. To live now-a-days without The Century is like setting one's life back sevénteen years to the time when such a treasure-store of knowledge did not exist.

Own a set at any cost; own it preferably at the lowest cost—the new half-price offer through the Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club.

Let us send you specimen pages. They will give you a better idea of the scope, the depth and the wonderful simplicity of this great work than anything we could write about it, for they are a portion of the work itself.

NEW YORK JOHN WANAMAKER

AIR as an... INVESTMENT STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to EMMENS STRONG & CO. (Members of the American Bankers' Association) ... 1 Broadway, New York ...

AUTHORS. Do you desire the honest criticism of your story, essay, poem, biography, or its skilled revision? Such work, said George W. Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or MS. to the N.Y. Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

PLAYS Speaker Dialogues Recitations — For Churches Sunday & Day Schools — SEND for Catalogue Free — PLAYS DeWitt Pub. Co. 34 W. 30th St. New York

Would it not be a good plan to begin now to think about where to spend the winter? There are many winter resorts, but few of such attractiveness that people return season after season. One of these is California, which, with its dry, bracing air, the diversity of mountain and seashore, hills and valleys, luscious fruits and beautiful flowers, is unrivalled. Books telling about the climate, hotels, and how the long journey can be made most comfortably will be sent on application.

Raymond & Whitcomb

Tours and Tickets everywhere

New York, 25 Union Square.
Boston, Mass., 296 Washington St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1005 Chestnut St.

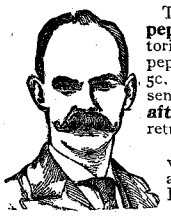
LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia.
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jonn Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicgo, Ill.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.

Free to Bad Stomachs.



To prove that **Kremer's Dyspepsia Powder** is the most meritorious remedy for all forms of dyspepsia, I will send a large box for 5c. postage, the price (50c.) to be sent only in case you are benefited ***after a week's trial.*** Otherwise return powder by mail.

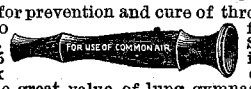
J. RITCHIE, Durant, I. T., writes: "It relieved exceedingly aggravated dyspepsia with which I have suffered for years."

Mention this paper.

JOHN KREMER, Druggist, 428 7th Ave., N. Y.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to



O. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS

FREE! WHOLESALE BOOK CATALOG

Edition for 1899-1900 ready. **Costs 6c postage to mail.** 416 pages, 6 by 9 inches, advertising **15,000 Books, Bibles, Periodicals, etc., etc., at Wholesale Prices.** All books carried in stock. Best catalog ever printed.

A. FLANAGAN, Publisher and Bookseller, 267-269 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WOULD you Know the **OCCULT POWER** of WORDS and HOW TO USE IT? Send 10 cents for booklet **"WORDS"** to F. M. HARLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY, 87-89 Washington Street, Chicago.

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN. Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. MCKEE, Ph.D., President,
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio.

Christian Cleanliness is exemplified **INDIVIDUAL CUPS.** in the use of *Send for our free book.*
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Box L, Rochester, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

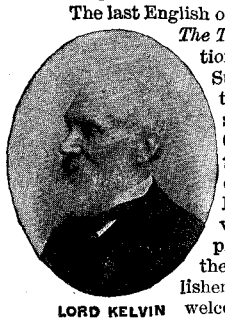
The Times
London

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

On the 23d of March, 1898, *The Times* (London) announced that it had made arrangements with Messrs. A. & C. Black, the publishers of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, by which a special edition of that work was printed for *The Times*. The sets thus obtained were offered by *The Times* at a discount of over one-half from the regular price. In this way the original edition of the greatest of reference libraries, hitherto obtainable only by the wealthy, was brought within the reach of all. For exactly one year this offer of *The Times* remained open to the British public. When it was withdrawn, March 22, 1889, the enterprise had proven such a success, and the number of sets of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA purchased was so great, that the printers and binders of Great Britain had been left far behind. The printing and binding orders consequent upon the sale far exceeded any that had ever been given before anywhere in the world. Over 500,000 volumes of the great work had actually been purchased.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY
PRES. OF YALE

The last English order has finally been filled, and *The Times* is therefore now in a position to offer the work in the United States. *The Times* has no doubt that there are thousands of persons here, just as there were in Great Britain, who have desired to possess a set of the *genuine* edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, but have been prevented from doing so by the price. To all such this offer of the work at less than half the publishers' original price will be most welcome.



LORD KELVIN

A further reason for the offer of *The Times* is the desire to relieve the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in the United States from a certain odium that has possibly become attached to it as a result of the many spurious, mutilated, or "photographed" editions which have hitherto been widely sold in America. Probably over 400,000 sets of the so-called ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA have been sold in this country far the greater portion of which were mutilated or uncopyrighted editions, from which Messrs. A. & C. Black, the publishers, who invested in the work over $1,100,000, received no benefit whatsoever. None of the editions sold in this country were genuine except those that were printed by the Messrs. A. & C. Black. In view of all this, *The Times* has decided to offer in the United States a limited number of sets of the *genuine authorized* edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA at the same price as in England, and with the *duty paid*.

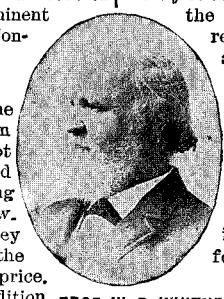
PROF. MAX MÜLLER

THE CONTRIBUTORS

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is so well known that this announcement need do no more than set forth the reduction in price effected by *The Times*. But it may also be of interest to recall two facts in this connection:

First. The work is the product of the greatest men and best writers of the nineteenth century. Among those who give the volumes their preëminence are such men as Lord Kelvin, the Right Hon. James Bryce, the very Rev. Dean Farrar, the Right Hon. John Morley, the Right Hon. Frederick Max Müller, Professor Huxley, Matthew Arnold, and Professor E. Ray Lankester. These are but a half-dozen among the great writers who contributed the 1,100 signed articles. Every contributor was selected simply because he was better able to write on his subject than any one else in the world.

Second. It has, perhaps, been commonly believed that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA was essentially a British work. As a matter of fact, hundreds of articles were contributed by prominent Americans, as is shown by the List of Contributors sent upon application.

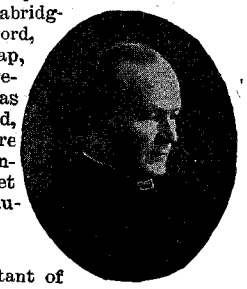


PROF. W. D. WHITNEY

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

A cheap imitation was not at all the end which *The Times* had in view in issuing its edition, and yet it was not easy at first to see how the price could be materially reduced, without making an inferior article. Two things however, could be done, and were; and they have enabled *The Times* to offer the work at less than half the publishers' price. First, one unprecedentedly large edition was made, printed all at the same time, with a large saving, in that hitherto the volumes had been printed in small quantities and one at a time. Second, the work was offered directly to the people, without payment of any commission whatsoever to agents, booksellers, or middlemen. In the ordinary way when a man pays £37 for a book, he really gives the publisher only £20 or £25, and he spends £10 or £15 in hiring a man to persuade him to buy the book. In this case the sets go direct from the publisher to the purchaser, without any intervening profit.

This is, briefly, the explanation of the remarkable achievement by which this standard library of reference is brought within the reach of the larger public. There is no change in the work itself, to offset this remarkable diminution of price. The volumes are in every respect as desirable as those which have been sold at double the price. There has been no condensation, no abridgment, no omission. Every word, every illustration, every map, every element of value is preserved intact. The paper is as good, the press work is as good, the binding is as good; there is not the most minute cheapening of the product, to offset against the remarkable diminution of the price.



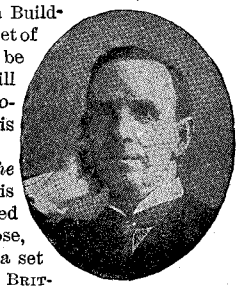
DEAN FARRAR

GENUINE EDITION

Moreover, and most important of all, the sets offered by *The Times* are the only ones now furnished to any one by Messrs. A. & C. Black, publishers, of London and Edinburgh, who expended the immense sum of $1,100,000 on the work. These sets are not only authorized, but are printed and published by Messrs. Black themselves.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS

The offer made by *The Times* is not addressed merely to those persons who can conveniently pay the full price at one time. Upon the receipt of $5.10 (one guinea), the balance to be paid in monthly instalments of $5.10 (one guinea) each, the complete twenty-five volumes will be sent to the purchaser. Any one who desires to avail himself of this method of monthly payment has only to fill in the order form which appears at the end of this announcement, and send it, accompanied by a cheque, or other form of remittance of $5.10, to the American office of *The Times*, 290 Broadway (Dun Building), New York. The complete set of twenty-five volumes will then be sent to the purchaser, who will enjoy the use of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA while he is paying for it.



HON. JOHN MORLEY

The number of sets that *The Times* can offer in America is limited, and will be distributed in the order of application. Those, therefore who wish to secure a set of the genuine ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA should send in their orders promptly.

At this price, and upon these terms of payment, no one who acts at once need deny himself the privilege of possessing the greatest reference library in the world.

Prices for Cash payments

Cloth Binding, $82.45 (£17) [the publishers' price was £37], **and with the Bookcase, $97.00 (£20).**

Half Morocco, $101.85 (£21) [the publishers' price was £45], **and with the Bookcase, $116.40 (£24).**

Full Morocco, $135.80 (£28), Full Gilt Edges, a sumptuous binding, fitted for the richest collection, **and with the Bookcase, $150.35 (£31).**

Note—If the Purchaser sends cheque for full amount at the cash price, he will effect a saving of 25 cents (shilling) on every $5.10 (guinea), and no Order Form need be used. The Form following is for the use of purchasers who prefer monthly payments.

AMERICAN OFFICE of **The Times** (London); 290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK [DATE]_____

I enclose $5.10 (Guinea). Please send me "The Times," Issue of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (9th Edition) bound in { **Cloth**, price **$86.70 (17 Guineas)**, / **Half Morocco**, price **$107.10 (21 Guineas)**, / **Full Morocco**, price **$142.80 (28 Guineas)**, } *Strike out two of these lines.*

the balance of which sum I agree to pay you, or anyone you appoint, at the rate of $5.10 (One Guinea) a month; my next payment to be upon delivery of the complete 25 volumes, and my succeeding payments on the corresponding day of each month following. Until such payments are complete I engage that the set, not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that if, owing to unforeseen circumstances, of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered, the return of the deposit of $5.10 (One Guinea) to me shall cancel this agreement.

Please also send a **A REVOLVING BOOK CASE,** for which I agree to make three further monthly payments of $5.10 (One Guinea) each, after the payments for the book are completed. *Strike out if Book-case not desired.*

[*Signed*]_____

[*Address*]_____

Please address the package to _____

If books are to be delivered beyond Greater New York the purchaser should add here full shipping directions, whether to be forwarded by freight or express. _____

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KOTEDSILK...
UNDERWEAR

Pure Silk Knitted on the the Finest Egyptian Cotton

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Solves the Problem of Hygienic Underdress

BECAUSE IT IS

Warm, Light, Soothing, Anti-Rheumatic, Sanitary

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK - REGISTERED

ADDS TO HOME COMFORT

SINCE IT IS

Unshrinkable, Mothproof, Well-Fitting and Easily Laundered

Men's Shirts,	34—44,	$2 50	each
" Drawers,	28—44,	2 50	"
" Union Suits,	34—44,	5 00	"
" Undervests,	34—44,	2 00	"

Ladies' Vests,	26-40,	$2 50	each
" Drawers	26—40,	2 50	"
" Union Suits,	26—40,	5 00	"
" Underwaists,	26—40,	2 00	"
" Short Underskirts,	24—32,	2 50	"

If Your Dealer Can't Supply You, We will; Express Prepaid

SEND FOR BOOKLET

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass.

And 76 Leonard Street, New York City

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., NO. 19 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 4, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 498

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. If local check is sent add ten cents for collection.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact Post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

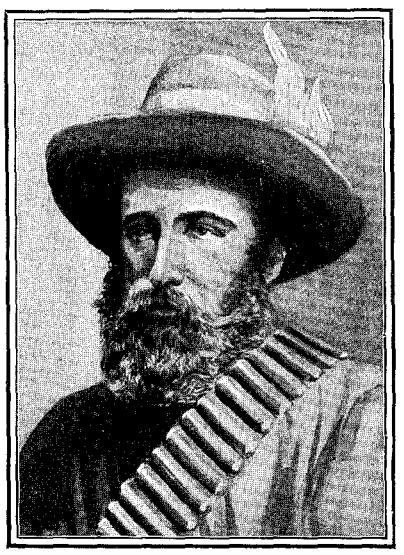
PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

FEWER surprises have developed in the early operations of the South African conflict than other recent wars might have led one to expect. The gallantry both of Boer and Briton has called out the warmest praise, but is directly in line with *ante-bellum* predictions; the deadly accuracy of the Boer rifle fire comes fully up to the mark of previous British experience; the superiority of the British artillery is held to justify the oft-urged claim that a good artillerist must have years, not weeks or months, of training; and, finally, the early successes of the Boer forces, tho they came as a surprise after the first reports of British victories, yet were what nearly every paper in the country predicted when the Transvaal sent its ultimatum to Great Britain. As to results after the British reinforcements reached the front, various surmises are rife. In the mean time, the progress of the war has brought out many facts and reflections of unusual interest, some of which we present below:

Uphill and Downhill Fighting.—"The battle near Glencoe, in Natal, raises once more the interesting question whether an assault on a hill or mountain is really uphill fighting, in the sense of being unusually difficult or dangerous. Many striking facts in history indicate that, except for the mistaken consciousness of advantage which is felt by the force posted on high ground, the army moving up to the assault has decidedly the better position. . . . In the fight at Majuba the British held the strongest kind of natural fortress, hundreds of feet above the camp of the Boers. At Glencoe the positions were reversed. In each case the attacking force won the day, and the army on the summit of high and rugged hills lost more heavily than the soldiers who climbed up to the assault. . . . The same inference may be drawn from other famous fights. At Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain the Confederates were much easier to beat than they had proved themselves a little before at Chickamauga. The Union army found its losses lightest and its success easiest when it came to the scramble up the steep slopes which the enemy had looked upon as a natural defense. . . . At Santiago, where the Spaniards fought well and stubbornly under cover of entrenchments on the crest of a hill, they suffered almost as heavy losses as the Americans who attacked from the valley of the San Juan. In proportion to the numbers engaged on both sides the Spanish had more men killed and wounded. By all theories of the advantage of elevated positions, that ought not to have been possible. . . . The besetting fault of soldiers is to shoot too high. That is the mistake of all armies. It is very difficult to train men to aim low enough, in their excitement and eagerness, to at least be sure of reaching the enemy's lines. For every bullet which strikes too near the man who fires it in battle, twenty or more pass over the foe. That is universal experience. No troops are wholly exempt from the tendency to aim too high. Is it not easy to see how such a fault is made worse by a position on the crest of a hill or mountain? The troops placed there find it harder than ever to resist the inclination to shoot too high. Great pains must be taken to get the bullets down far enough to hit men advancing up the slope. On the other hand, the attacking force, under such conditions, is apt to do less high shooting than it would on a level. An ordinary degree of error, of the usual kind, would tend to place the bullets fired about where they would be most effective. This is the reason, it seems probable, that positions on hills and mountains are evidently no protection against severe defeat and abnormally heavy losses. The rifle makes uphill fighting more effective than firing downward."—*The Cleveland Leader.*



GENERAL CRONJE,
In command of the Boers on the Western Transvaal Border.

Points for Our War Critics.—"The two great objects of attack by the critics of the Administration during the war with Spain and since the Aguinaldo insurrection in the Philippines were and have been, first, 'embalmed beef,' and, second, the censorship of news reports from Manila by General Otis. The accusations regarding 'embalmed beef' were made with such a prolonged howl, in which even many deluded Republican newspapers joined, that at one time the enemies of the Administration were rejoicing in the hope that they would destroy all chances of a Republican majority in the Congress elected last year. . . . That was the first accusation. Two commissions disposed of it as false and silly; and now comes the sequel. The British Government has purchased or is now purchasing millions of pounds of that very canned beef which a vast number of the howling newspapers included in the 'embalmed beef,' as a ration for its troops in South Africa. The enemies of the Government followed up this exploded accusation with a loud outcry against General Otis for his censorship of the news at Manila, tho he proceeded in strict accordance with the wise military custom of guarding his operations from the knowledge of the enemy and from misconstruction and misrepresentation at home. How is it now with British military operations in South Africa? Never has there

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR F. FORESTIER WALKER,
In command in Cape Colony.

COL. R. S. BADEN-POWELL,
Who raised a regiment of "Rough Riders."
In command at Mafeking.

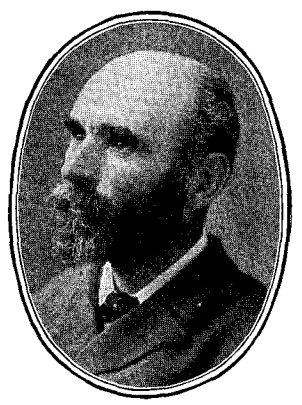
COL. E. M. H. DOWNING,
Commanding the Artillery in Natal.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER,
Chief of Staff in Natal.

W. P. SCHREINER,
Premier of Cape Colony.

SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Natal.

F. W. REITZ,
Secretary of State of the Transvaal.



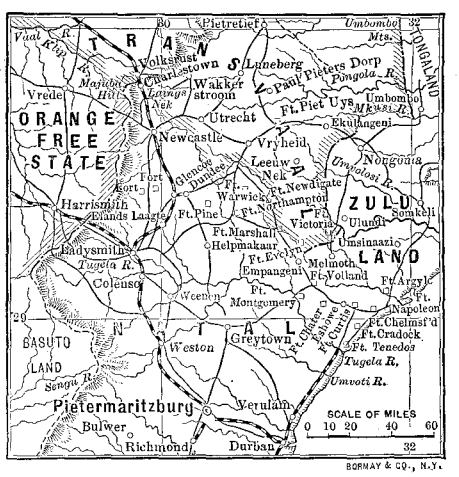
MICHAEL DAVITT,
Who resigned from Parliament as a protest against the war.

MEN WHO ARE MAKING HISTORY.

been a sharper censorship than that now exercised by the military representatives of the British Government. . . . Suppose, for instance, that as a consequence of General Shafter's first battle in Cuba his army had been compelled to retreat from the strategic position at which it gave battle, and retire so rapidly that the wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, the commanding general himself being among the mortally wounded, and soon afterward dying a captive in the enemy's camp, what would have been the consequence here? What a howl the newspapers would have raised against him and the Government if the full and precise facts as to the battle and the retreat had been kept concealed as to the details of the Glencoe battle and retreat are now hidden by the British censorship in South Africa! We give the English people credit for the reserve with which they accept the cautious silence of their Government, as requisite in view of the exigencies of war. The facts will all come out in due time, but so far as the immediate urgency of the war is concerned it is now requisite only that they should be known to the responsible government. The lesson of this relation is too obvious to make it necessary that we should draw it for any reasonable man."—*The New York Sun.*

Scene of the Natal Battles.—"Ladysmith, the headquarters of General White, the British commander, is 119 miles beyond Pietermaritzburg and 3,284 feet above sea-level. It is a small place of only 4,500 inhabitants, but is an important junction. One railroad line branches out here for the Transvaal on the north, another for the Free State on the west. In both directions there is more mountain-climbing. Harrismith, just over the Free State border, has an elevation of 5,250 feet, Van Reenen's Pass an elevation of 5,500 feet. To the south is Mount Tintwa, 7,500 feet, near which is Tintwa Pass. From these places and passes farther north the Free State burghers may advance so as to enclose Ladysmith on three sides. On the other road toward the Transvaal are Elands Laagte, Waschbank, and Glencoe, all centers of recent operations, and Dundee, where the first battle was fought, is about five miles east of Glencoe on a spur. The entire distance from Ladysmith to Glencoe is forty-two miles by rail, and the height of the latter place above sea-level is 4,303 feet, a rise of 1,019 feet above Ladysmith. Elands Laagte, battle of October 21, is approximately eighteen miles beyond Ladysmith; Waschbank, where a bridge is said to have been destroyed, is about fourteen miles farther, and from Waschbank to Glencoe is about ten miles. . . . It is clear from this survey that the British have had a very difficult position to hold. Numbers, the country, the transportation problem, have all been against them, and in building up an army they have been compelled to rely almost entirely on outside sources. The ordinary defenses of the colony consist of mounted police numbering only 490 Europeans and a volunteer force of 1,391."—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

Will We Finance the War?—"The South African war is having some effect in all the money markets of the world, New York on the whole faring better than any other great financial center. . . . Abroad, both in London and on the Continent, there has been a very noticeable rise in money rates. The Bank of England, to be sure, shows no intention to raise its rate above the five per cent. now charged; but it established that rate by two advances in one week — something that has not occurred before in a quarter of a century. The present rate, in fact, is exceptionally high —



MAP OF THE NATAL CAMPAIGN,
Showing Ladysmith, Elands Laagte, Glencoe, and Dundee.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

higher than it has been before since the Australian crisis in 1893. On the Continent the rise in money has been general and sharp. The Bank of Belgium has established a five-per-cent. rate, having reached it by three successive advances since the first of the month. The Bank of Berlin's present rate is six per cent., which, as that institution always charges one per cent., means seven per cent. for money; and since the first of October the Dutch rate has been put to five per cent., the Swiss rate to five and a half, and the Austrian to six. It is easy to see, then, that the financial situation on the Continent is, to say the least, strained. The pinch will come when the British Government begins to borrow on South African account. That it will have to borrow is a practical certainty. The lowest estimate of what it will cost to reduce the South African Republic is a hundred million dollars; the actual cost might easily be fifty millions more than that. . . . The hope most commonly expressed by the English authorities is that France and Russia will relieve the pressure. It is possible that the former, with some $385,000,000 on hand and without a very active trade, might do something. But Russia is in no little financial trouble of her own, as Berlin has lately withdrawn large sums that were previously employed in financing the industries of that country. Both St. Petersburg and Moscow have been passing through severe banking crises. All this increases the probability that it is we who will be called upon to furnish a considerable part of the funds needed to carry on the South African war. The relief, in that case, will be through gold exports from New York, and it will of course be given at our own price. It is but natural, therefore, that our market should be sympathetically affected by the stringency abroad. The relief to be given will be distinctly in the form of a loan, as the balance of trade is still largely in our favor and the cotton-exporting season is beginning to be active; and for that loan we shall be well paid. But it will mean no easing of money rates at home so long as the war continues."—*The Providence Journal.*

MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. P. SYMONS,
Mortally wounded at Glencoe, died at Dundee.

"In the event of a European war, no matter who the victor may be and no matter who the vanquished may be, the clearing-house for the world will be removed from London to New York, the cotton market from Liverpool to New Orleans or Memphis, the spindles from Lancaster to the Southern States, and the route to the Orient will be from the United States ports through a trans-isthmian canal via Hawaii, Guam, and Luzon. A European war will merely hasten the inevitable."—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

BEST BOOKS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA.

A SOMEWHAT extensive literature relating to the Boers and British in South Africa has grown up since the convention of 1884 between England and the Transvaal. A list of nearly a score of the most valuable works, given by Mr. Marrion Wilcox in *Literature*, includes the following:

Theal's "History of South Africa under the Administration of the Dutch East India Company" (London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., 1897).

Discusses the period which began with the landing of Jan van Riebeek, April 7, 1652, and extended to the surrender to the English troops, September 16, 1795; with an interesting account of Huguenot emigrants to the colony.

By the same author: "The Portuguese in South Africa" (London: Unwin, 1896) and "South Africa" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894).

Keltie's "The Partition of Africa" (London: Stanford, 1893).

Gives a connected narrative of the remarkable events which have led to the appropriation of the bulk of Africa by certain of the powers of Europe. Maps illustrate the growth of knowledge concerning the central and southern districts, as the continent has been gradually explored, and show at a glance some of the important facts in relation to temperature, vegetation, and population.

Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1898).

Has chapters on Jameson's Raid, Kruger, the Portuguese, President Steyn of the Orange Free State, the Dutch feeling to England, Natal, the British and Boer governments, etc.

Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa" (New York: The Century Company, 1897).

Olive Schreiner's "The South African Question" (Chicago: Sergel, 1899).

Of the early white settlers in South Africa she says: "The bulk of these folk were Dutchman from Holland and Friesland, with a few Swedes, Germans, and Danes, and later there was intermingled with them a strong strain of Huguenot blood from France. These men were mainly of that folk which, in the sixteenth century, held Philip and the Spanish empire at bay, and struck the first death-blow into the heart of that mighty imperial system whose death-gasp we have witnessed to-day, A brave, free, fearless folk, with the blood of the old sea-kings in their veins."

Hillier's "Raid and Reform" (London: Macmillan, 1898).

This author, who fought, hunted, and traveled with the Boers for sixteen years, says: "I know them to be possessed for the most part by kindly if rugged natures. They have much in common, both in its virtues and defects, with the old Puritan side of the English character, and they possess much of that grit which is inherent in the British race. There is, I believe, no European race to-day more nearly allied to the British in strong natural characteristics than the Dutch of South Africa. But the isolation of two hundred years has weaned a section of them from civilization and ignorance and the prejudices arising from ignorance have been the chief cause of all our troubles with them."

"Sketches and Studies in South Africa," by W. J. Knox Little (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1899).

Presents a British view of the Boer characteristics.

"Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas (New York: Appleton, 1899).

Reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 14.

Vincent's "Actual Africa" (New York: Appleton, 1895).

"A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races," by Sir Harry H. Johnson (Cambridge: The University Press, 1899.)

Brown's "On the South African Frontier; the Adventures and Observations of an American" (New York: Scribners, 1899).

Stratham's "Paul Kruger and His Times" (Boston: Page).

Wilmot's "History of Our Own Times in South Africa" (London and Capetown: Juta).

Brown's "Guide to South Africa."

Knight's "Rhodesia of To-day."

Bent's "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland."

White's "Development of Africa."

More Convicts Wanted.—Georgia has discovered that the same prosperity that produces, in Illinois at least, less criminals, creates a demand for more convicts. As Georgia leases its convicts, this restriction of the supply, with an increase of the demand, reveals one of the ways by which prosperity raises prices. Further explanation of this economic situation is given in *The Social Democratic Herald* of Chicago as as follows:

"An Atlanta despatch to the Macon *Telegraph* records a big boom in state convicts in connection with a curious transaction that recalls the days of slavery. It seems that Jim Smith has sold his total 'holdings' of leased convicts to Jim English at a handsome profit. What sum he got for this 'fine bunch of fifty able-bodied men' *The Telegraph* is unable to state, but we are assured it was a good price, and convicts of all kinds are 'in strong demand.' These men have been put to work in the Durham coal-mines, where there are now three hundred convicts, 'and more are wanted if they can be had.' While Mr. Smith has sold out his state convicts, he continues to work his misdemeanor convicts, which he hires from the Oglethorpe county commissioners at reduced rates on account of their short terms. He has about a hundred of these and wants as many more on his plantation. The activity in coal, iron, and lumber has caused an unusual demand for this class of labor, and the present system of leasing the convicts seems to be generally successful. When the new law went into effect the lessees were paying only $11 a head per annum for convicts, but when the latest bids were opened few of the convicts brought less than $100. They seem to be profitable as chattels. The convict market is quoted firm."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

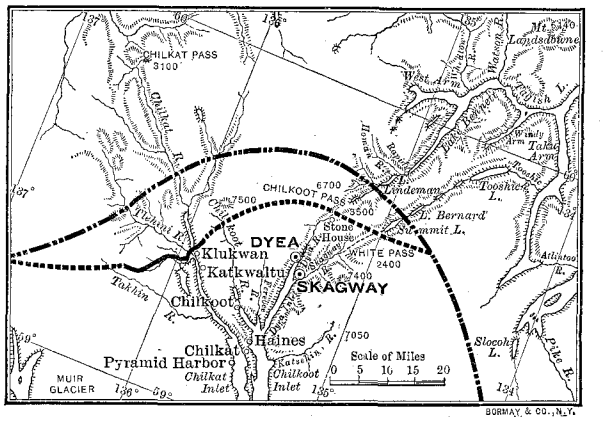
CANADA'S ARGUMENT IN THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

IN view of the report that Secretary Hay and the British chargé d'affaires, Mr. Tower, have agreed upon a temporary Alaskan boundary line, with the prospect of an early effort to mark out a permanent one, it is important to have a clear understanding of Canada's claims (The American claims were reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10). The temporary line, it is reported, runs twenty-two and a quarter miles above Pyramid Harbor, which is regarded under the treaty as tidewater mark, so the Canadians are not allowed to reach any point on the Lynn Canal. Moreover, there is no permission given for a free port, or for the free transfer across American territory of Canadian goods, except of miners' belongings. At Klukwan, too, instead of placing the line directly at the town, which marks the head of canoe navigation, as it is said that the British sought to do, it has been located several miles above, directly at the junction with the Chilkat River of the important tributary, Klehini. This maintains the Indians at Klukwan under American jurisdiction without question, and also provides a natural and unmistakable boundary line in the shape of a considerable river. This arrangement is expected to avert local friction until a permanent boundary can be fixed.

What is considered the strongest and most plausible presentation yet made of the Canadian side of the case is given in a recent interview with a representative of the Chicago *Tribune* by David Mills, Minister of Justice for Canada. Mr. Mills first corrects the impression, current not long ago, that Canada had refused to arbitrate; and insists that it is the United States which refused to arbitrate, and that too in a matter pertaining to the same region involved in the Bering Sea controversy, wherein Canada consented to arbitrate tho she considered her claims as indisputable as we now consider ours.

Canada bases her argument, according to Mr. Mills, on the following paragraphs of the treaty of 1825 between England and Russia, defining the Alaskan boundary:

"ARTICLE III.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties, upon the coast of the continent, and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 50 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude (Meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to



PROVISIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.

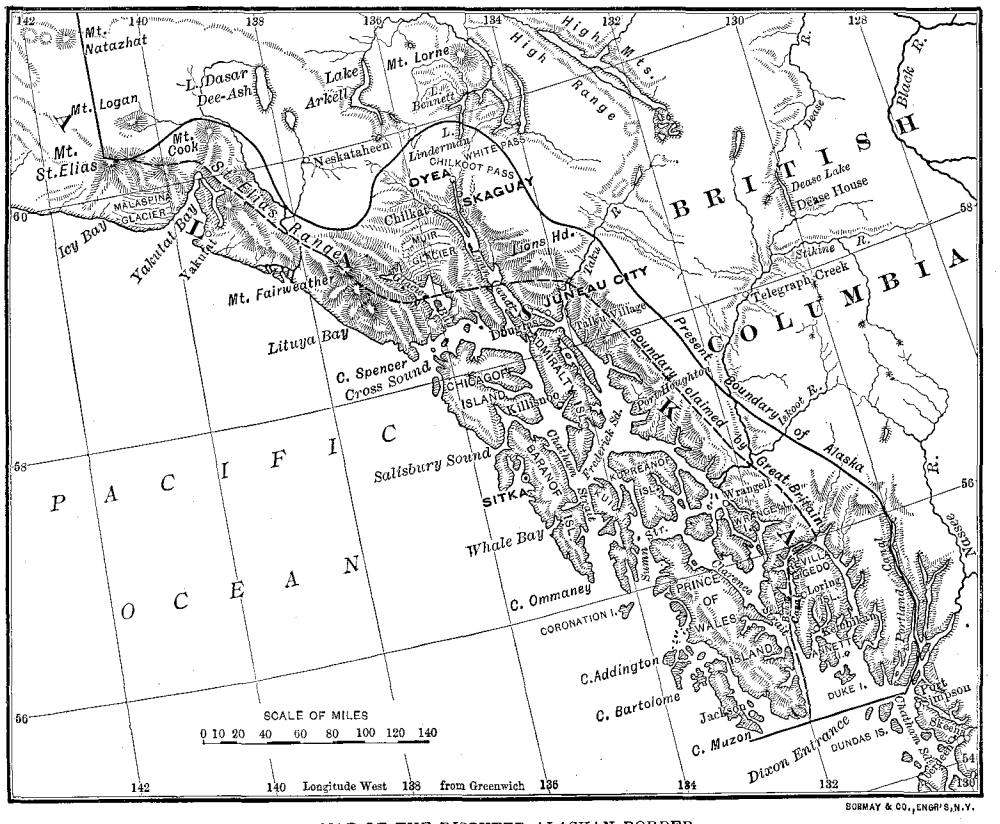
The upper line is the boundary claimed by the United States. The provisional boundary is shown by the solid line. It will be continued to the present boundary as shown by the dotted line.

the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the said meridian; and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America on the northwest.

"ARTICLE IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood:

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia

"2d. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."



MAP OF THE DISPUTED ALASKAN BORDER.

Pyramid Harbor is at the head-waters of Lynn Canal.

The first paragraph, Mr. Mills argues, is plainly wrong, for the "said line" can not "ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel" to the 56th degree. It would have to go 100 miles east first, which is something the treaty says nothing about; and, again, Portland Channel, Mr. Mills says, does not reach to the 56th degree. Then, too, if the line were drawn according to our claim, Section 1 of Article IV. would be superfluous and meaningless. If the treaty means Clarence Channel instead of Portland Channel, however, it becomes clear and logical at once. The location of the line farther north, however, is the principal bone of contention, for if Canada's interpretation of the treaty is right, the thriving towns of Dyea and Skagway are hers; if wrong, they are ours. Mr. Mills says:

"By the third article the line of demarcation is to follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude; and the fourth article provides that whenever the summit of the mountains, which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

degree of north latitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"It is too clear to require argument that the limitary line was to follow the coast range, and the summit of that coast range, whether high or low, was to be the boundary when it was not more than ten leagues from the coast. In many places inlets extend through canyons through the mountains, and so much of each of those inlets as would be cut off by a line drawn from the summit of the mountain upon the one side to the summit of the mountain upon the other is Canadian territory. The line can not be removed farther inland, because there may be a gap in the mountains into which an arm of the sea extends. The coast range approaches these inlets on each side in most cases, near the waters of the ocean. When you pass the Lynn Inlet, it will be found that the coast ranges embrace peaks from 10,000 to 18,000 feet high, and it does seem to me preposterous to contend that the provisions of the treaty can be applied by drawing a line in the rear of those mountains, as certainly would be done if the boundary passed around the head of Lynn Inlet.

"It is, I think, manifest that the framers of the treaty assumed that harbors, inlets, and arms of the sea would be found, when the boundary was drawn, within British territory, and certain provisions of the treaty were entered into upon this assumption."

As a proof of this contention, Mr. Mills cites another article of the treaty which proves, he thinks, that its framers considered the heads of the inlets British waters:

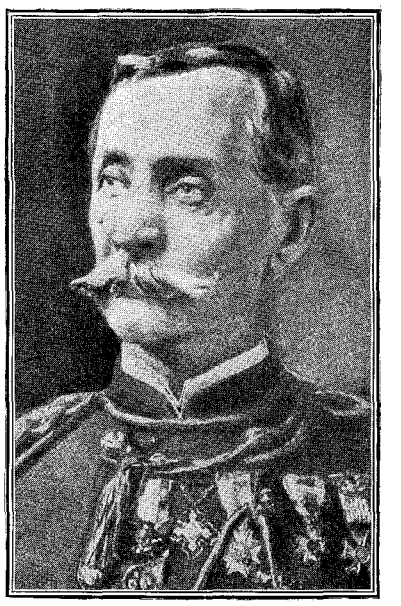
"By Article X. every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean which may be compelled by storms or by accident to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again without paying any other than port and lighthouse dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels. . . . . .

"It is as plain as anything can well be that the contracting parties assumed that when the separating line came to be drawn, under the treaty, that there would be in some places harbors and inlets remaining on the British side of this boundary line, and Russia stipulated for the right of Russian navigators to use them, and for her ships to take refuge in them, as she had conceded a like right to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. These would, indeed, be strange treaty stipulations, if upon the whole length of this boundary, from the 56th degree of latitude to Mount St. Elias, it never crossed an inlet, and at no point touched the sea. This is, in my opinion, a conclusion which no one who will candidly examine the treaty can reach, and I ask a fair consideration of our side of the dispute by the people of the United States, to whom justice is far more important than success."

As to the temporary line which has been marked out, the agreement is much more favorable to the United States, thinks the Minneapolis *Times*, than Canada's extravagant claims would lead one to expect. That it is fair and satisfactory to both sides, too, says the Chicago *Times-Herald*, is manifest from its prompt acceptance by the representatives of both countries. The New York *Journal of Commerce*, indeed, goes so far as to predict that this temporary line will in the end be accepted as the permanent boundary. Few other papers share this opinion, however. Neither side, the Chicago *Evening Post* points out, has yielded an iota of its theoretical claims, and the prospect of a permanent solution can not be said to be greatly improved. Far from improving with time, the New York *World* argues that the boundary dispute will grow in acrimony as the mineral resources of the disputed territory grow in richness. The American press regard arbitration of the dispute with much favor; but the Canadian demand that before arbitration is begun we shall give Pyramid Harbor to Canada in exchange for Dyea and Skagway, which are held to be ours already, is considered a somewhat staggering proposal. "Instead of conceding Pyramid Harbor as a preliminary to arbitration," says the Washington *Star*, "our Government would hardly be forgiven for even assenting to an arbitration which should by any possibility result through the final verdict in the loss by us of this port." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers Canada's proposition "so preposterous that it is difficult to believe that those who put it forward do so in good faith, that they have any idea that it will be taken under serious consideration." In view of the fact that quarrels are always possible and that England is the only European nation which has a foothold on this continent, the Baltimore *American* avers that "it would be the height of folly to present that country with a port on our Western border, where she could rally her fleets and send them out to destroy our commerce and wreck our seacoast cities." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, takes an optimistic view of the outlook. England must humor the colonies now, says *The Ledger*, because she needs their support in the Transvaal campaign, but the boundary dispute will drag along, as such disputes do, and "when the exigencies of Great Britain are not quite so pressing, it is believed she will find it convenient to abandon the desire to build a naval station on American territory, if such be her present purpose."

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY.

THE loss of so able and well-trained an officer as Gen. Guy V. Henry at a time when the country is in so great need of such men in administering the government of its dependencies is received by the press with many expressions of regret. The New York *Times*, for example, says that the news of his death "is an announcement of public and general concern, because work in the case of such a man means public service of the very highest importance, and especially means this just now, when the combination of qualities which General Henry has shown is more urgently needed than it has ever been before in our national history. 'In such an emergency,' as Burke said, 'the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.'"



BRIG.-GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

The following events in General Henry's active and efficient career are gleaned from the columns of the daily press:

He was one of the best known and most brilliant of the army officers who have worked their way up to high rank since the Civil War, and was military governor of the island of Puerto Rico for some months in succession to Major-General Brooke, now governor-general of Cuba. He was born at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, in 1839. He was the son of Major W. S. Henry, and grandson of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, who was also Vice-President of the United States. He was graduated from West Point just in time to take part in the Civil War. General Henry began his service as second lieutenant of the First Artillery. He was brevetted captain in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services in action near Pocotaligo River, S. C.; brevetted major in February, 1864, for gallantry in the battle of Olustee, Fla.; lieutenant-colonel in 1864 in front of Petersburg, Va.; and colonel in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He received a brevet as brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864, for his services in the Petersburg

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

campaign. He was three times mentioned in despatches, twice during the Civil War and once by General Cook, during the Rosebud campaign, in 1876. In the Wounded Knee campaign of 1890 and 1891, as major of the Ninth Cavalry, he rode with three troops of his regiment to Wounded Knee, from Fort Robinson, 118 miles, in a little over twenty-four hours; and on another occasion, by a forced march, rescued the Seventh Cavalry from a very perilous situation, it being surrounded by Indians. At the breaking out of the war with Spain he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and went to Cuba, arriving in time to participate in the final scenes before the surrender of Santiago. When General Shafter meditated a final attack upon Santiago in order to carry the city by storm, General Henry was detailed to command the brigade operating on the west side of the harbor entrance, and which would have had to carry the batteries and trenches west of the Morro. General Henry afterward went with General Miles to Puerto Rico, and upon the occupancy of the island by the American forces was made military governor. His health for the past six years has been precarious, and his death was probably hastened by the exposures of service in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

THE MODERN JEW—HIS STRENGTH AND HIS WEAKNESS.

IN *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Contemporary Review*, *The North American Review*, and *Chambers's Journal*, Mr. Arnold White, author of "Problems of a Great City" and "English Democracy," has discussed with knowledge and conscience the Jewish question, in the light that impartial research has thrown upon the latter-day Israel; and now he crowns his work with his more adequate volume, "The Modern Jew," wherein he presents his case with the equity and the sympathy which were to be expected from the friend of Baron Hirsch and Sir George Lewis.

Mr. White writes of the waxing power of the Jewish race, of their "aloofness" from the nations with whom they dwell, and of the waning patience of the peoples among whom they have established themselves. He concludes that antisemitism is manifestly on the increase, that there are no grounds for anticipating any diminution in the intensity of repugnance displayed by the populations of Europe toward Israel in exile. In France hostility toward the Jew has become synonymous with loyalty to the *patrie*, altho France was the pioneer of Jewish emancipation. In Germany, Hungary, and Austria, where the Jews have acquired, by mortgages over the land, so fast a grip of the national life that nothing but revolution can shake it off, the Jew hatred is as bitter (tho expressed in more measured terms) as in France. In Russia, the government itself organizes and executes an antisemitic policy. Even in England, "dangers may be predicted from facts which may be unwelcome but can not be denied." Says Mr. White:

"Each immigrant foreign Jew, settling in this country [England] joins, not the English community, as the Huguenots and Hollanders, refugees from the Roman Catholic persecutions of the seventeenth century, joined us—but a community proudly separate, racially distinct, and existing preferentially aloof. . . . Their proudest consciousness lies in the conviction that Jehovah has set them apart among the nations, and destines them to a future more glorious and responsible than any that awaits the less gifted and favored followers of the Nazarene."

"So long," says Mr. White, "as one half of Europe worships a Jew, and the other half a Jewess . . . the Jews will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, the most interesting people in the world."

A race that baffled the Pharaohs, foiled Nebuchadnezzar, thwarted Rome, defeated feudalism, circumvented the Romanoffs, baulked the Kaiser, and undermined the Third French Republic, presents ample material for legitimate curiosity. Under secular exposure to the persecutions of ignorant peoples and a sullen priesthood, Jewish tribulations and Jewish triumphs alternately compel the attention of mankind. We quote again:

"Intellectual superiority, Oriental subtlety, and the training of sorrow accredit the Jews with a complex and mysterious power denied to any other living race. They are found in all nations, but, like the Gulf Stream, they remain apart from the ocean around them. . . . Altho the only truly cosmopolitan people in the world, with the exception of the Gitanos, they reflect, like the chameleon, the texture and the tint of the rock on which they rest."

England has a Jewish aristocracy, a type unrepresented in America or in Russia. Mr. White extols the advantages, intellectual and artistic as well as material, that England derives from the presence of this class:

"In America the Jew is . . . caricatured in the comic papers, and excluded from society. The difference between the English and the American treatment of the Hebrew community is almost wholly due to the absence of a wise and capable Jewish aristocracy in America, as devotedly attached to the great republic as the great Jewish houses of England are attached to their Queen and country. . . . The good Anglicized Jew springs from three or four generations settled in England, and is as proud of the traditions of Trafalgar, or of the sovereignty of Shakespeare, as any of the legitimate descendants of the people whose names are enrolled in the Domesday Book."

But in England there is also, according to this writer, the familiarly obnoxious class of Jews—foreign Jews mainly; a class that seems to be impregnable to those considerations which require a certain modicum of refinement on the part of every man and woman who would mix with the decent people about them. These somewhat grotesque descendants of the men who rolled back the invasion of Sennacherib from the walls of Jerusalem, fill the stalls of fashionable theaters, and infest the best rooms in first-class hotels. This is the class, says Mr. White, that presents conditions of social peril, "not because of their enjoyment of life, nor their capture of the good things that are going, but from their hide-bound refusal to discharge the responsibilities as well as to accept the privileges of money-making."

There are few countries in the world where the Jews are hated as they are in Austria; and this aversion is found there in every class of society, from the highest to the lowest. In commerce, and all money-making, the Jew beats the Austrian all along the line. He finds his strength in the Austrian's weakness. He keeps his object in view, and presses steadily on. "It is enough to walk along the street, between eight and ten o'clock in the morning. No Austrian is in a hurry. Business can wait! The office will not run away! If you see a man walking fast, look well at him—he is a Jew." Even in Spain, in the fifteenth century, nothing could be done without the mediation of a Jew:

"It is interesting to note that the cruelty of Spain and the Dominicans toward the Jews in the fifteenth century enlisted the sympathies of pious Jews throughout the civilized world in favor of the United States in the recent Spanish-American war. . . . Jews have long memories, and as a race are not unjust. The capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet appealed to their historical imagination, and satisfied them that tho the mills of God grind slowly, the ruin of Spain was an equitable adjustment of her debt to Israel."

Yet Mr. White is unable to avoid the conclusion that, where the nations are being destroyed by the Jews, they deserve to be destroyed; that weakness, self-indulgence, stupidity, lack of education and of common foresight, and indifference to the trust that each generation holds for its successor, are the real reasons why the Jews are victorious and the non-Jews are vanquished in the field of the world. "There are some states and races against whom the Jew is powerless. On the Yankees of the Eastern

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

States, the Scotchman, the Armenian, the Auvergnat, the Greek, he makes no impression; he bites a file."

Not less than eight millions of the world's Hebrew population, we are told, drag out an existence of tribulation and anguish. Their numbers are steadily increasing. Extermination is out of date. Exile is impossible to a people who are already exiles, wherever they may live. Yet in contrast to this sea of human misery is the phenomenon of a wellnigh omnipotent community of opulent Hebrews in all the capitals of Europe. Supreme in international finance, no nation can take any serious step without first securing the concurrence of Israel. When Germany demanded the control of Greek finance, the "Concert of Europe," if unanimous about nothing else, were agreed in placing the finances of Greece under what is virtually Jewish control. Cosmopolitan finance is only another name for Jewish finance.

The present author affirms that the march of the great Jew houses toward the capture of the wealth of the world advances in geometrical progression; that the day is not far distant when the nations of Europe may suddenly discover that everything belongs to their Jewish sojourners, "and that democracy has ignorantly labored for Jewish supremacy. The beginnings of modern anti-semitism are due to the new appreciation of the growing financial power of the Jewish race." He says:

"English and American public men are so anxious to avoid the imputation of antisemitism that they never refer to any matter with which the Jews are concerned—such as immigration, education, or charities—without going out of their way to express a sense of the extraordinary value of the Jewish element in the population. . . . Still, the dislike of the Jews, jealousy of their power, and a sense of the appalling vigor of their competition, have already combined to produce a state of hostility in Great Britain, which runs into many channels of the national life."

ILLINOIS AND THE GLUCOSE TRUST.

AN anti-trust law that can survive the scrutiny of the courts has proved to be such a rarity that the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court against the glucose trust has called out considerable remark. The Glucose Refining Company, as the trust is named, had been buying up all the concerns engaged in the manufacture of glucose, the small manufacturers agreeing by the terms of the sale not to manufacture glucose within 1,500 miles of Chicago. As glucose can only be made profitably within the "corn belt," all of which lies within 1,000 miles of that city, it was practically an agreement not to manufacture glucose at all. This was held to be in effect a total or general restraint of trade, void not only by statute but at common law. An interesting feature of the decision was the ruling that "it makes no difference whether the combination is effected through the instrumentality of trustees and trust certificates, or whether it is effected by creating a new corporation and conveying to it all the property of the competing corporations"—so that this method of evading the anti-"trust" laws is, in Illinois at least, unavailing. The court said of the company's attempt to acquire all the glucose concerns:

"The material consideration in the case of such a combination is, as a general thing, not that prices are raised, but that it rests in the power and discretion of the trust or corporation taking all the plants of the several corporations to raise prices at any time if it sees fit to do so. It does not relieve the trust of its objectionable features that it may reduce the price of the articles which it manufactures, because such reduction may be brought about for the express purpose of crushing out some competitor or competitors. . . . The test is whether the necessary consequence of the combination is the controlling of prices or limiting of production or suppressing of competition in such a way as thereby to create a monopoly. Necessarily when corporations thus situated unite together all their properties in one new organization, and permit the latter to operate their properties, competition will be suppressed, and the new corporation will possess the power to limit production and control prices."

The plaintiff in the case was a minority stockholder, who objected to having his property disposed of without his consent. "But," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the language of the court makes it clear that, even if all the stockholders of the minor corporations had consented to the sale of their property, it would have made no difference. The transaction would still have been a fraud on the public, and the State could have had it annulled." This decision, says the Kansas City *Star*, "ought to be a death-blow to all trusts, unless they are invulnerable." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Its significance is very great, for it strikes at the root of the modern trust." The Chicago *Times-Herald* thinks that the decision is, in fact, so strong as to be dangerous, for it is "so sweeping that it puts in imminent jeopardy every form of combination of capital for business purposes in Illinois." The Chicago *Record*, while admitting the possibility of this danger, thinks that it exists as yet only in theory, and says that "it will be time enough to complain that the decision is a blow at industrial progress when it is actually applied to some aggregation of capital the effect of which is not to limit production but to increase it, to the benefit of all concerned." The Chicago *Journal* points out that in the mean time the court decision has made plain the path of duty for the attorney-general and the State's attorneys of the different counties. "After the supreme court has shown its ability to recognize a trust, even in the guise of a single corporation," says *The Journal*, "they [the prosecuting attorneys] should be able to interfere with a reasonable hope of prevention. Will they do it?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF we bought the Philippines from Spain the goods should have been marked C. O. D.—*The New York World.*

ONE beauty about yacht-racing is that it makes all other forms of amusement look economical.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IT may be yet necessary to send a special commission to Spain to ask Toral why he surrendered.—*The Philadelphia Bulletin.*

IT is understood that Canada will also relinquish her claims to Boston, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.—*The Detroit News.*

IT is pointed out that if towns in Luzon were not abandoned there would be no telling where to find the enemy.—*The Chicago Record.*

IF we correctly understand Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that rascal Kruger was actually trying to push Great Britain off the earth.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WE are indebted, after careful and patient enumeration, to 157,000 contemporaries for the pleasant information that *Columbia* is still gem of the ocean.—*The Baltimore News.*

IT might be proper to announce at this time that the most effective campaign literature is still published by the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington.—*The Detroit News.*

ROUGH ON MONTANA.—An extraordinary session of the Montana legislature is bruited. They must mean by that a session in which none of the members is accused of bribery or of receiving bribes.—*The Omaha Bee*

OOM PAUL: "Well, whatever happens, they'll never Hobsonize me."—*The Chicago Daily News.*

IN the mean while one of the few men in the United States who seems not to have lost all sense of humor and of proportion, and to have escaped the prevailing Dewey-mania, is Admiral George Dewey. — *The Chicago Commons.*

BRITISH DISCOVER THE TRICK.—It is definitely and authoritatively stated that the Americans put something into the water in order to prevent the *Shamrock* from winning. The news has leaked out that the something was the *Columbia.* — *The London Globe.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE AGAIN.

THE controversy started by Sir Walter Besant concerning the rewards offered by literature as a profession (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 5 and 26) has led to a symposium upon this subject in *The New Century Review* (October), in which nearly a dozen well-known British authors express their views. It will be remembered that Sir Walter was highly optimistic in the view he took of the literary rewards which a writer of fairly good endowment might justly look for, while his opponent, "Author," took an almost opposite view, and claimed that unless the literary aspirant had an assured income for ten years, he was likely to starve or die of blighted hopes. The writers who express their opinions in *The New Century Review* are rather divided in opinion. One of the optimists, Mr. F. Frankfort Moore, says:

"I feel inclined to go quite as far as does Sir Walter Besant in his estimate of the possibilities of writing as a profession. Thanks to the intelligent efforts of Sir Walter Besant himself, literature has now become a profession. . . . The best-informed men find it to their advantage to be associated with journalism. Twenty or twenty-five years ago it would have been ridiculous to compare the people who wrote with the representatives of recognized professions; but now it is perfectly fair to do so, and the results of such a comparison will, I think, bear out all that Sir Walter Besant has said on the subject of authorship. If one spends the same amount of time and money in qualifying for the profession of writing that one spends in qualifying for the church or the bar, one may reasonably expect equal pecuniary rewards. I should like to know how many professional writers there are who, twenty years after taking a good degree at their university, are receiving no higher salary than that of a country curate, or, for that matter, a country rector. And what about the bar? Many are 'called,' but few are chosen as the recipients of briefs within the first six or ten years of their calling. And even all the Q.C.'s in the House of Commons are not made judges, however unconscientiously they may support their own party. I say that my experience leads me to agree with Sir Walter Besant when he affirms that a writer's chances of success in life are quite as great as those of a clergyman or those of a barrister."

Mr. Edwin Oliver gives his opinion "more from the editorial standpoint than from that of the toiler on the cobble-stones of Grub Street." He says:

"From this vantage-ground, I am enabled fully to agree with Sir Walter Besant that literature offers to the educated youth a quicker and more substantial means of livelihood than any of the other reputable professions. It, of course, largely depends upon the aspirations of the youth. If he sets up the income of Mr. Kipling or of Mr. Pinero as his minimum, he has as much chance of reaching his goal as the average curate has of occupying Lambeth Palace, or the ordinary law student of spreading himself upon the woolsack; but if he be satisfied to earn a modest two hundred [pounds] a year for the first decade of his apprenticeship, he may start upon his career with every chance of achieving this desideratum. And what is the requisite stock in trade? A facile, grammatical use of his mother tongue, a sublime confidence in his own worth, and the sagacity of the tally-man in gaging the tastes of his constituency. Given these qualities, the market is limitless at the present day, and the rawest salesman is sure of a hearing of sorts, for there is no greater fallacy than the belief that manuscripts from a novice are returned unread. In the majority of cases, the paramount difficulty which besets an editor is that of obtaining the class of matter which his public wants—or rather what he, more or less erroneously, thinks his public wants. With this object in view, he religiously wades through tons of typewritten dross, on the off-chance of finding one small vein of the true metal. Having found it, he may be relied upon to work it out to its fullest capacity."

Mr. G. B. Burgin says that perhaps the mediocre butterman may be able to make a better living than the mediocre writer, and many die by the wayside; but still this is true in any calling, and the Spartan will in the end usually succeed:

"If authors do not succeed, it is because the luck is against them, or they have not that ineffable something which makes for success. George Meredith did not howl because the world did not read him for many years. He 'stonewalled' and waited. At last the world heard him. I take it, however, that the great gratification of his old age is the fact that he knows his work to be good, and whether the world reads it or not is a secondary consideration. The reward of literature should be the knowledge that the man has done the best that is in him to do. Unfortunately, authors must live. Many of them write to live and do not live to write. Instead of doing their best, they are waiting for the public to say, 'Friend, come up higher.' If the public does not say this, they can always fall back on Mr. Bumble's opinion that 'the public is a hass.' An author's capital is his brains. If the assets are not ample enough to cover his obligations, he fails. Let him try something else. He may be certain of one thing, however. If he starts by thinking of the rewards for his work instead of the work itself, he is certain to fail."

Mr. George Knight thinks that literary success is quite as much nowadays a matter of alert pugnacity and shrewdness in making one's way through the whirling forces of commercialized literature as of mere power to use the pen:

"It is by now the veriest commonplace that the spread of elementary education has set the professional writer face to face with an enormous public of inconsiderate readers, swayed this way and that by doubtful gusts of fashion. The growth of hugely capitalized journals and magazines, with their continuous serial openings and definite requirements, has evolved certain strongly marked varieties of literary production, and, irritating as these may be to the idealistic recruit, they often demand for their creation indubitable qualities of ingenuity, simplicity, and resourcefulness. To the producers of this work—and of its analogs in the book world—goes a notable proportion of the literary wages-fund, a considerable portion of the remainder finding its way into the pockets of the 'star' authors of the moment, who themselves rapidly become as comfortable in editorial fetters as their smaller colleagues.

"In this rush and whirl the novice with a modest talent or two is as much at home as a violinist in a boiler factory.

"Yet it is amid just this stress and struggle that prosperous modern authors are making their incomes. The battle is not one for the weak. Every right is snapped up by the experienced literary tradesman—first and second serial rights, British, colonial, and American; rights of book publication in three continents; rights of translation; rights of dramatization—all are made to yield their annual quota. And be it said that these incomes are gained, as often as not, by sheer overwhelming weight of mental output, arduous, varied, of a sort, skilful. Is it into competition with these giants that Sir Walter would have the crack-brained tyro lightly enter, bearing for gage of battle his 'litel boke,' printed, bound, and published 'at his own expense,' with only too probably borrowed money? . . . He can not blink the economic factor or 'bluff' his publisher with a high hand and a smooth forehead: he must take what he can get. Luck may come to him: it may not. 'Kissing goes by favor,' so do fame and fortune. But if he be a wise man he does not whine for literary protection, or curse his publisher and his rivals. He stands his ground and does as well as he can, if not as well as he would like. In any case he has chosen the life he loves, and has accepted its risks with it, as every son of Adam must. If the chance goes against him he can at least take his gruel without whimpering. It is the fortune of war."

Chief among the pessimists are Mr. W. L. Alden, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Joseph Hatton. Mr. Alden writes:

"If a man has an income from investments that can be trusted, and if this income is sufficient to keep him from poverty, by all means let him try to write, if such is his inclination. If he has no such income, let him do almost anything that is honest as a means of livelihood rather than meddle with pen, ink, and paper. I am quite aware that this has been said some thousands of times, but it can not be said too often. Sir Walter's advice to the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

young man who wishes to become a successful author is sound, so far as it goes, but it might be faithfully followed by a thousand different young men and only one or two of them would find that literature provided them with a bare living. As for the exceptional young man who has positive creative genius, he should shun literature as he would the bubonic plague. For he is the sort of man who would insist upon writing what he believed to be good work. He would pay no attention to the wishes of the public, and he would be neglected for thirty years or so, just as was George Meredith, before fame or fortune could be overtaken."

The young author who is capable of good work should not do it, says Mr. Alden, at least not at the start. Art is something "with which only successful writers can afford to meddle." Let him rather give his days and nights to a close study of the wishes of the public as met in the leading novels of the day that are selling by the fifty thousands.

Mr. Le Gallienne writes in somewhat similar strain, saying that exclusive devotion to truth and beauty is not possible to a literary man with a family:

"To deal cinematographically with the temporary, or grossly with the melodramatic, the moral, or the sentimental—that is the only way to fulfil Sir Walter Besant's dream If you are a butcher, or a detective, or a popular preacher, or an Adelphi melodramatist, or a hysterical woman, strayed into literature, you will do well; you will rent, even buy, castles, breed bulldogs, refuse (wisely) to have your portrait painted, perhaps even finance North Pole expeditions, and arrange international yacht races like any bacon merchant; but, if you are an artist—you will be saved from these things. The best thing you can do is, either to be something else as soon as possible, or, as 'An Author' says, persuade some kind friend to keep you while you make your beautiful things. Of two evils—the public, or the patron—the patron is the least. Sir Walter would tell us that the public is the patron of our days. Of course, there are many publics, and at least two. There is one small public interested in really good work, but it is too small to support the really good worker; and the other public, the vast mob Sir Walter means—that is, *the* public, *par excellence*—will only pay for what it cares about—very naturally. It is difficult to see why it should do anything else. Unfortunately, among its needs literature is not included."

Mr. H. G. Wells says that there is no connection whatever between literary ability and the profits and honors of contemporary authorship:

"A man may do the profoundest and the most beautiful writing for years, and if only he neglects a few simple (but to certain sorts of men very difficult) precautions, he may gain neither bread nor fame. On the other hand, a man may have the intellectual qualification of an inferior general practitioner or a small solicitor, and if only he has courage, confidence, and discretion, he may reap abundant wealth and honors from the trade of authorship."

VERESTCHAGIN'S NEW SERIES OF PAINTINGS—NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA.

SINCE V. V. Verestchagin achieved world-wide fame by his great and brilliant paintings of the terrible scenes of the Russo-Turkish war and of the picturesque Indian life and natural environment, he has been engaged in the study of Russian history, searching for material for national pictures illustrative of Russian progress and at the same time in keeping with his artistic designs and peculiarities. According to the *Novoye Vremya*, the artist has painted a series of pictures dealing with the war of 1812 and the defeat of Napoleon in Russia. The paper gives interesting information of the work soon to be exhibited to the world. We condense as follows:

The artist selected from the career of Napoleon that moment when he, ruler of the world, achieved the height of his ambition and might—standing in the Moscow Kremlin. Evidently Napoleon exercised a powerful fascination upon the artist, both as the omnipotent arbiter of the destinies of Europe and as the most unhappy man in whose life a profound tragedy was embodied.

In a series of pictures, Verestchagin shows us the evolution of Napoleon's genius, obscured by the glamour and fame of victory, confronted by the first serious obstacle and as if by instinct apprehending the approaching catastrophe. In all these pictures, Napoleon's face is tragic. In one, we see him sitting on the Borodino heights, surrounded by a magnificent suit of generals. He is thoughtful and melancholy. In another he is on the Paklan hill, awaiting the delegation of boyars, surprised, greatly annoyed. In a third he is on the walls of the Kremlin, surrounded by flames. In other pictures he is on his way back to France, first in a small hut, then in a poor village church, where fate had prepared for him a fitting halting-place. At no time does his face lose its tragic expression. He stands forth as the merciless personification of the cynicism of the French army, which did not hesitate to turn churches into stables and soldiers' quarters. An ominous, evil-portending light streams from the holy *ikon*. The folly of the usurper, one vaguely feels, had been condemned above, and is about to end.

Finally, we see, in another picture, the "great army" on its flight to Berezina, exhausted, half-frozen, overwhelmed with shame. The epic, opened under the portentous march of conquest and developed under the illumination of the flames, ends in minor chords, in which we hear the howling of the winter storm and the sighs of the enemy's soldiers, buried alive in the Russian snows.

To produce such pictures, say the *Novoye Vremya*, one needs, besides artistic talent, profound erudition and an intimate knowledge of the epoch treated, such as only Count Tolstoy has possessed before Verestchagin. Many years of thought and labor have been devoted by the artist to the task now completed, and we have another triumph for the "free art" and original methods of the greatest Russian painter.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAR POETRY.

THERE is no lack of verse in England just now to give voice to the national sentiment about the war. Most of it—now that hostilities have begun—is strongly pro-British, altho there is an occasional voice heard in protest against the war. A Cockney canticle on "War," in the London *Chronicle* (October 14), concludes as follows:

War, war, war!
It's 'appened so horfun before;
The man in the street
Knows as *we* cawnt be beat,
An' thet's all 'e wornts in a war.
'E buys all the speshuls, 'e do—
An' each one's gort lies in fer two—
An' sings "Rool, Britanner,"
An' thumps 'is pianner,
An' thet's all 'e thumps in a war.

War, war, war!
Them blokes gort impyshint an' sore,
An' let drop a match
Wheer the powder 'ud catch
Thet flares ter the big mine o' war.
Mad fools? Yes, they're thet, yer kin swear;
But 'ow come the powder jes' there?
We laid the train right,
An' they've set it alight,
An' between us we've kicked up a war.

War, war, war!
Theer's no time fur talkin' no more;
They would 'ave it so,
An' they've gort it, yer know,
A smashin' ole, senseless old war.
We're nuts on a Cornf'runce fur Peace;
But when 'ull this warfeerin' cease?
Till 'umanerty cools,
An' we grows fewer fools,
We kin bet, in a menner, on war.

The following appears in the London *Outlook* of the same date:

BRITANNIA.

Be swift and terrible. They crave the sword,
"Come and destroy us utterly," they cry;
"We are a little people and stiff-necked,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And full of venom; Come and win through blood
Unto the Right ye swear by. Right and Might
For us were always one, and Right and Might
Shall serve us until Might may cease to be."
Thou whose old name is more than armaments,
Whose frown hath shaken great despots, and whose hand
Is ever on sore places—to make whole,
To root out festering tyrannies, and set
Standards of comely governance for the world—
Thou, with whom Freedom chiefly loves to dwell,
Wilt not go haltingly about this work,
Tho the faint-hearted shiver, and the fool
Thanks God his palms are clean, and prates of "gain"
And "inoffensive rustics dragged to war
So that they may be plundered." Well thou knowest
Whose is the gain and loss, what price is paid
In treasure and men for empery of thine,
What tribute rendered by thy suzerains,
What profit brought to other than themselves.

Be swift and terrible. They crave the sword.
Be swift in mercy, terrible to teach
Rebels against the light that all thy strength
Is not a figment, but a tangible thing
Moulded to purposes of righteousness.

The Spectator (October 14) prints the following lines:

OUR ANSWER.

We do not want your Fatherland,
Your starry veldt, your golden Rand;
We have an Empire stretching far
Beyond the evening, morning star;
And all within it like the sea,
Majestic, equal, living, free.

Once ye were noble, men who died
Sooner than crouch to tyrant's pride;
For desert isle, for Marken sand,
Content to quit your Fatherland,
Ye shook the Spaniard's world-wide throne
One strip of earth to call your own.

Why are you altered? Can it be
That freemen grudge another free?
Ye gag our voices, hold us down
Beneath your fortress' savage frown.
Was it for this we freedom gave,
Ourselves to dig our freedom's grave?

. . . . . .

What do we ask? To use the tongue
That Hampden spoke, and Milton sung;
To shape the statute, share the power
That clips our freedom every hour;
Proud of a sovereign right to own
No liege, no lord, but law alone.

. . . . . .

Our hands, once weak! Now one and all
Are joining. Hark! an Empire's call,
That says, "Not ours the blood, or race,
To brook ignoble hireling place."
A stain on us is stain on them,
Besmirching England's diadem.

From the United States comes a plea for the Boer, in a poem by Edward J. Wheeler, published in pamphlet form and reproduced in a number of dailies:

THE DUTCHMAN.

His prow was pointed toward the Southern stars;
He plowed a furrow half-way round the world.
The winds of many zones tugged at his spars
And beat his deck before his sails were furled.
On, on, and on—three thousand leagues of sea,
Untried, unknown, he traversed to be free.

Stolid and stern, unsightly and uncouth,
No scented darling he for courtly game;
But in that slow speech there was stedfast truth,
And dauntless courage in that stubborn frame.
On Afric's farthest cape he made his home,
And thanked the good God he could cease to roam.

. . . . . .

Before him lay long miles of arid plain;
Around him valleys full of plenty smiled.
He yoked his oxen to the lumbering wain,
The jambok spoke in menace shrill and wild.
Each mighty beast, submissive, bent his neck,
And the Boer started on his long, long trek.

Came days of aching toil. Night after night
He faced Death, eye to eye, and stared him down.
With naked fist he met the lion in fight,
And sent him scurrying to his jungles brown.
The savage blacks who came to spoil and slay
Reeled back before the laager's stern array.

. . . . . .

The old Colossus spanned the Rhodian Bay;
A continent, the new one would bestride,
From Cape to Cairo drive his iron way,
And a new empire for his Queen provide.
An earthquake laid the old Colossus low.
The new one laughs amid the earthquake's throe.

The lust for gold and lust for empire found
That the bold Dutchman dared their way to block.
They joined their force to sweep him from the ground:
Move, said the Sea; I will not, said the Rock.
For twenty years the Sea has shouted, Go!
For twenty years the Rock has answered, No!

Now breaks the tempest! now the lightnings leap!
And Boer and Briton join in final strife,
And we, afar, bewildered sit, and keep
Hushing the thoughts that cut us like a knife.
Are we not Britons, too, in speech and blood?
Can we curse them and bless the alien brood?

Britons, but not *such* Britons we; for lo!
These men who goad the patient Boer to-day
Are heirs of those who struck th' insensate blow
At Lexington and Concord. Tories they,
Whose hands have smitten Freedom's form, alas!
In all her strifes with privilege and class.

Not these our kindred! no, we spurn the claim.
But rather those whose voices have been bold,
For love of England, to avert this shame
And break the spell hypnotic cast by gold.
Oh! for one hour of Gladstone's voice to plead
The cause of God against the claims of Greed.

In reference to the many unfavorable criticisms that have been made in England upon Swinburne's war sonnet, which we reprinted last week, Mr. William Watson writes thus to the London *Daily Chronicle* in behalf of his brother singer:

"Like several of your contemporaries, you appear to have been disappointed with the quality of a recent sonnet by Mr. Swinburne. In simple justice to that magnificent singer let us remember that the existence of a great theme, not less certainly than of a great poet, is one of the indispensable antecedent conditions of great poetry. The assassination of a state, and the strangling of a people, are not heroical themes, and never while this world endures shall they evoke one note of noble song. Moreover, in all combats between a giant and stripling the Muse must of necessity be at a certain moral disadvantage in the somewhat ludicrous task of enheartening the giant. It is the valor of David with his sling, and not the arrogant bulk of Goliath, that kindles the imagination of poets, and captures forever the sympathies of man."

WILLIAM MORRIS'S INFLUENCE ON HOUSEHOLD ART.

WHILE Morris's influence upon the literature and the social thought of the century is fairly well understood, the results of his art teachings are less fully realized. His is an influence which has come into almost every household in the Anglo-Saxon world, and has touched with the new spirit of art and beauty the barren, uninspiring, and often dismal forms in which the genius of the hearthstone was long clothed. Describing the conditions prior to Morris's advent, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, in *The Philistine*, says, "the housekeeping world seems to have been in thrall to six haircloth chairs, a slippery sofa to match, and a very cold marble-top center-table." He continues:

"In all the best homes there was also a marble mantel to match the center-table; on one end of this mantel was a blue glass vase containing a bouquet of paper roses, and on the other a plaster-Paris cat. Above the mantel hung a wreath of wax flowers in a glass case. In such houses were usually to be seen gaudy colored carpets, imitation lace curtains, and a what-not in the corner that seemed ready to go into dissolution through the law of gravitation. Early in the seventies lithograph presses began to make chromos that were warranted just as good as oil paintings, and these were distributed in millions by enterprising newspapers as premiums for subscriptions. Looking over an old file of *The Christian Union* for the year 1871, I chanced upon an editorial wherein it was stated that the end of painting pictures by hand

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

had come, and the writer piously thanked heaven for it—and added, 'Art is now within the reach of all.'

"Furniture, carpets, curtains, pictures, and books were being manufactured by machinery, and to glue things together and give them a look of gentility and get them into a house before they fell apart was the seeming desideratum of all manufacturers."

To Morris more than to any other, says Mr. Hubbard, the whole civilized world owes its emancipation from this depressing condition of art and from its love for the tawdry and the cheap:

"I have seen several houses furnished entire by William Morris, and the first thing that impressed me was the sparsity of things. Instead of a dozen pictures in a room, there were two or three—one on an easel and one or two on the walls. Gilt frames were abandoned almost entirely and dark stained woods were used instead. Wide fireplaces were introduced, and mantels of solid oak. For upholstery, leather covering was usually used instead of cloth. Carpets were laid in strips, and not tacked down to stay, and rugs were used so to show a goodly glimpse of hardwood floor; and in the dining-room a large round table was used instead of a right-angle square one. This table was not covered with a table-cloth; mats or doilies being used here and there. To cover a table entire with a cloth or spread is pretty good proof that the piece of furniture is cheap and shabby; so in no William Morris library or dining-room would you find a table entirely covered."

In answer to the frequent criticism that Morris did not benefit society at large, because his products were so high in price as to be out of the reach of any but the rich, Mr. Hubbard says that Socialism (of which Morris was an apostle) does not deem it desirable to supply cheap stuff to anybody at the expense of the degradation of the laborer by machine processes and the lowering of the standard of merit—"The first thought of Socialism is for the worker who makes the thing, not the man who buys it."

PINERO: THE MAN AND THE DRAMATIST.

SOME new facts about Pinero, the great English realistic playwright, are given by Mr. Malcolm C. Salamon. The dramatist is, it seems, of a singularly modest temperament, inclined to take his honors unassumingly and never assured of the success of his forthcoming plays until they have actually received a triumph. Of his earliest success, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," produced in 1892, Mr. Salamon says (*Cassell's Magazine*, October):

"The theme had been in his mind for a long time, and altho there was no indication that the managers and the theater-going public were in the mood to encourage plays dealing thoughtfully and seriously with the stern problems of life, Mr. Pinero set himself to treat his chosen subject in a spirit of unswerving truthfulness and artistic sincerity, untrammeled by the requirements of any specified theatrical company, or the obligation to fit a character to the personality of a particular actor-manager. The splendid result we know; but throughout the composition of that famous and momentous drama, and its subsequent fortunes, his modesty and diffidence were characteristic of the man. I shall never forget the night in the winter of 1891, when, as we sat late over the fire in his old house in St. John's Wood Road, he told me the story of the play, as it had then developed in his mind, and from which he found occasion to deviate in only the most trifling details. . . . From that moment I felt confident it was going to be a great human play. Nevertheless, with all his dramatic impulse quickened, and his artistic aim set laudably high, he was still diffident, modestly amused at my 'flattering enthusiasm,' as he called it, yet as grateful for the stimulus of my humble encouragement as if he had been a novice instead of a master.

"On the morning of the production of 'Mrs. Tanqueray' Pinero called to see me. I remember he was restless, depressed, nervous. 'I'm going to catch it to-night. I fear that the house will not understand me,' he said. I have never known him so despondent about his work as on the eve of his greatest success, nor could he be reassured by the most emphatically expressed conviction that the play must inevitably make a profound impression. And when the whole house had risen at him, and his triumph was complete, he was as unassuming as ever—feeling, as he said, only an additional responsibility to do still better next time."

Pinero never, we are told, blames the public if he fails to please it, for, as he says, "We must never think of writing *down* to the public, we should always write *up*, and it will rise with us. There are two ways of interpreting that mysterious quality known as public taste; there is interpreting it at its lowest, and there is interpreting it at its highest. Interpret it at its highest, and there is no fear that you will not have a modern drama in England fit to hold its own with that of other countries."

Mr. Salamon gives the following interesting account of the manner in which Pinero approaches his work:

"Let us suppose that Mr. Pinero has, in a serious mood, selected the subject for his new play. He first sets himself to answer logically, according to his observation as a man of the world, his insight as a psychologist, his instincts as a dramatist, and his ethics as a humanist, the leading questions involved in the conflicts of will and clash of circumstances which must constitute the dramatic interest of the theme. Then he invents the particular story that shall illustrate his thesis, and the persons necessary to tell the story in action, allowing these to develop their characters through the situations in which they are placed, while the incidents of the story are naturally introduced through the intervention of character. This has invariably been Mr. Pinero's principle in the composition of, at least, his later plays, for he regards development of character in action as the highest achievement in drama, and indeed the only means through which a play can live.

"In these creative stages, which necessitate a great deal of that 'fundamental brain-work' which Rossetti held to be essential to all good poetry, and which is as necessary to all vital drama, Mr. Pinero is generally in a restless condition, and he does most of his 'thinking out' in motion, either while pacing his study or walking or cycling along the quiet roads of St. John's Wood or Regent's Park, or, perhaps, if it be full summer, amid the mountain beauties of his favorite Maloja. Before he can begin the writing of a piece, he must have realized not only the persons of the play, but the very scenes amid which they live and move. Like the true impressionist painter, he must actually see the thing he is to depict."

Altho Pinero is a thorough Englishman, Mr. Salamon believes that he derives much of the force and beauty of his character from his Sephardim ancestry.

THE PRESENT LITERARY SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LITERATURE in France is just now, says Mr. Henry James, at a parting of the ways, at a watershed between the literary streams that flow in two eras of divergent ideals and aims. The great writers of the century—all but a corporal's guard—have gone, and the new men have not yet shown that they are capable of rising to the plane of their literary forebears. He says (in *The North American Review*, October):

"The great historians are dead, then—the last of them went with Renan; the great critics are dead—the last of them went with Taine; the great dramatists are dead—the last of them went with Dumas; and, of the novelists of the striking group originally fathered by the Second Empire, Emile Zola is the only one still happily erect. The present men, in different quarters, are the younger—so much the younger that Zola, among them, rises almost like a patriarch. This is the case even with the critics—the race which, as a general thing, is least accountable for itself when positively young."

In criticism, however, according to Mr. James, the French intelligence is not yet faltering to any marked degree. The spirit of conversation, he says, is so indefeasible a part of the genius of the people that, however among them the creative gift may flicker, that of criticism will be the last light markedly to pale.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

After speaking at much length of MM. Lemaitre, Brunetière, Faguet, and other leading French critics of the day, Mr. James turns to the novelists:

"It is distinctly when we come to the novelists—for I must make a long stride over historians, philosophers, and poets, sustained by the reflection that the best novelists are all three—that we remain rather persistently more aware of what is gone than of what is left. There is in this quarter, evidently, a distinct chill in the air; there are empty places, gaps into space, the look of a field less occupied. Daudet, so individual and beautiful, died but yesterday; Maupassant, as strong—productively speaking—as a young horse, and with a voice all his own, passed away the day before. Emile Zola, of the elder men, alone remains; with Paul Bourget and Pierre Loti and M. Huysmans—with Anatole France, perhaps, too—among the younger; and with MM. Paul Hervieu and Marcel Prévost among the youngest of all. Merely to enumerate these names, however, is to become freshly aware of my inability to take them in turn; the most that, in these conditions, they may help the critic to is some new demonstration, much abbreviated, of the intensity with which, in France, this wondrous form has been worked. At whatever result the serious inquirer might arrive, he would recognize no want of the real energy, the proper passion, in the working of their material by this interesting group."

Of Zola Mr. James says:

"The reporter free to proceed to particulars would, at any rate, to-day find the superficial space occupied by M. Emile Zola not sensibly shrunken during these dozen years. His competitors have in most cases come and gone, but M. Zola has solidly stayed. Perhaps this it is that most makes him difficult to dispose of briefly; he is, at one and the same time, so little a genius of the highest distinction and so little a negligible quantity. He would still be magnificent if he had nothing for him but his solidity—in the contemplation of which I should almost luxuriously lose myself were it permitted to me to treat in summary fashion even one side of his work. He is a large enough figure to make us lose time in walking round him for the most convenient view."

To Mr. James the most notable thing about Zola is his method:

"What he has most vividly created, to my sense, is the process that has seen him through. None of M. Zola's heroes stand so squarely on their feet as M. Zola's heroic system; the evolution of none of his heroines has been so unbrokenly patient. There the system is to-day, supremely representing on his behalf the communication of life. . . . I may not here undertake the business of describing it, and I mention it, indeed, mainly to pay it publicly my respects. For it has been in its way an intellectual lesson. Quite apart from what may be urged to its advantage or its detriment, it has shown, at least, admirably what a method can do. To arrive—as he has arrived—at the goal he began with fixing, M. Zola had to make out his special economy—see it steadily and see it whole. He has seen, moreover, many things besides; not the individual soul, the individual life, perhaps, with any great intimacy—never, indeed, with an inspired penetration; but always, vividly, its happy mean, or general average, of sense; its associated, confounded, scarce discriminated state. He has given us in this way—and the phenomenon is curious enough—an immense deal of life, a big chronicle of tragedy and comedy, action and passion, while giving us, nevertheless, comparatively little consciousness."

A Wife's Faith in Her Husband's Genius.—"Back of Mr. Winston Churchill's great literary success," says *The Society of American Authors* (New York), there is a wife's rare devotion and faith: "Churchill's wife was possessed of means; Churchill himself was poor and toiling away for *The Cosmopolitan* at indefinite duties that ranged from press-room responsibilities to editorial scapegoatishness. Between whiles he wandered over the historic Hudson River, dreaming great things, but prevented by his daily exhausting work from giving them final form. His marriage and his departure from *The Cosmopolitan* force were coincident—Mrs. Churchill averring her belief in his powers and insisting that he should drop his mixed duties in order to work out the possibilities that she believed were in him. The investment was a good one and equally creditable to both parties; for none but a man who was convinced of his own strength to elaborate an idea would have dared to run the risk of appearing to live on his wife's money, and none but a wife who believed utterly in her husband's strength would have dared to place him in such a dangerous position of dependency."

SPEECHES AND THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

IT is well known that the copyright law includes within its scope lectures as well as other forms of literature, provided the requirements of the law have been duly complied with; but the legal status of uncopyrighted lectures has until lately remained undefined. The question of the ownership of such lectures came up in the High Court of Justice in London the other day, and was decided in a way which the Chicago *Evening Post* characterizes as "absurd and inequitable." The writer thus briefly states the facts and comments on them:

"The volume of 'Appreciations and Addresses' recently published by John Lane contains the notable public utterances of Lord Rosebery, the ex-Premier and would-be leader of the British Liberals. Five of the speeches were reported verbatim in the London *Times*, and Lord Rosebery himself furnished these reports to the publisher. *The Times* brought suit for an injunction to restrain Mr. Lane from circulating the volume. It claimed exclusive property in the five addresses taken from its columns, and denied that Lord Rosebery, who had failed to copyright them, possessed any right whatever to their commercial use. If he had no right, he had nothing to transfer to the publisher.

"*The Times*, on the other hand, had copyrighted the speeches, together with everything else in the issues which contained them. They were reported by an employee of the paper, and it was claimed that the property in them belonged to the reporter, whose rights the paper had acquired. In other words, while the orator, by giving his words to the public without prior copyright, lost all title to ownership, the mere reporter who wrote them down in shorthand and subsequently prepared a report for *The Times* became, in virtue of his purely mechanical labor, the owner of the speeches in a commercial sense! This is so absurd, so violent a perversion of common sense, that we can not believe that the decision of Justice North, which fully adopted *The Times's* contention, can be sustained on appeal.

"It was argued that the reporter obtained an exclusive property right by giving the speeches a certain form, and that the copyright law only protects literary form. As a matter of fact, if the report was accurate and authentic, the form was that of the orator himself. The copyright law certainly assumes that there is something original about the literary form it protects, but what is there original about a reporter's faithful reproduction of a speech? Who supplies the literary form, the orator or the mechanical reporter? Ten, twenty, a hundred reporters might 'take down' a speech, and if they were all equally skilled there would be absolutely no difference between the versions. All would have the form provided by the author, the orator. This consideration alone reduces to absurdity the decision of Justice North. The reporter had no right to anything but pay for his mechanical labor. The speeches were public property."

NOTES.

A NEW blank verse tragedy by Mr. Stephen Phillips, "Paolo and Francesca," is to be published in book form in advance of its representation at the St. James's Theater, London.

MR. STEPHEN CRANE'S new book, which is to be an impressionistic history of the Cuban campaign, is to appear this autumn. Selections from it will be printed in *The Anglo-Saxon Review*.

"BECKY SHARP," now appearing at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, is not the first dramatization of "Vanity Fair." A comedy founded on the story appeared in London in 1882, and still later a one-act play called "Becky Sharp," by Mr. J. M. Barrie, was bought out at Terry's Theater, London.

A VOLUME relating to Balzac never before translated into English has just appeared, called "The Personal Opinions of Honoré de Balzac." It is made up of passages from his correspondence and his miscellaneous writings, and contains M. Brunetière's recent address at Tours upon the occasion of the Balzac centenary. Miss Wormeley is the translator.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EXPERIMENTS ON SAILS.

IT is the opinion of Walter Burnham, who has been experimenting on the subject, that too much attention has been paid to improvements in the hulls of sailing-boats and not enough to the "set" and drawing power of the sails. Some time ago we published an article from a French source showing that the action of sails is materially improved by having holes cut in certain parts. Mr. Burnham is even more radical. He gets good results in some cases by splitting his sails into strips or by making them of lattice-work. We quote an interesting account of his results from *The Scientific American* (October 21). Says Mr. Burnham:

"Supposing four playing-cards be stood vertically in a row, with their edges touching, and the area thus made be regarded as a sail, as represented in Fig. 1. The wind which would pass through a line equivalent to the right-hand edge of the fourth card and the left-hand edge of the first card (that is, the after-leech of a sail and the mast) may be regarded as a column of wind divided into four parts, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, moving in the direction shown by the arrow.

"In Fig. 2, *A* is the column of air which strikes on the first card and is turned or deflected by the first card and passes aft over the three remaining cards. This column of wind does not lose its dimensions very much. A little is 'spilled' over the top and bottom of the card, but it turns in bulk. If it does not turn in bulk, that is to say, if the bulk of wind is materially affected, then its pressure must be materially increased or diminished, which is seen at once not to be the case, or the wind must be backed up. . . . . .

"The column of wind, *B*, is that column which would strike on card 2, but which never reaches the card because the deflected wind, *A*, from the first card is interposed between it and the sail. Similarly so in *C* and *D*. It will thenbe seen that on the first part of the sail there is a very good wind; on the second part of the sail a mixture between a dead-ahead wind and a favorable wind; on the third part of the sail two dead-ahead currents; on the fourth part, three.

"In investigating this further, the following experiment was tried, shown by Figs. 3 and 4. On a boat a framework was put up that carried six smaller frames, covered with muslin, thus constituting sails. Each of these six sails was pivoted in the center so that they might take any angle. The first plate or sail was set at the angle shown by No. 1, Fig. 4, the course of the wind being shown by the arrow. No. 1 was fastened in this position. Then No. 2 was slowly moved until it was found to be set at the angle which received some wind, that is, 'set so it would draw,' and fastened. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 were similarly and subsequently so set. When it was found that No. 5 was set almost fore and aft, the leech or after part of sail No. 6 was really to windward of the keel. This may seem, when so stated, astonishing, but it will readily be conceded when it is remembered how the jib will 'back' the mainsail as shown in Fig. 5, or how much more in-board the boom of a mainsail must be drawn than that of the foresail, and numbers of other similar experiences."

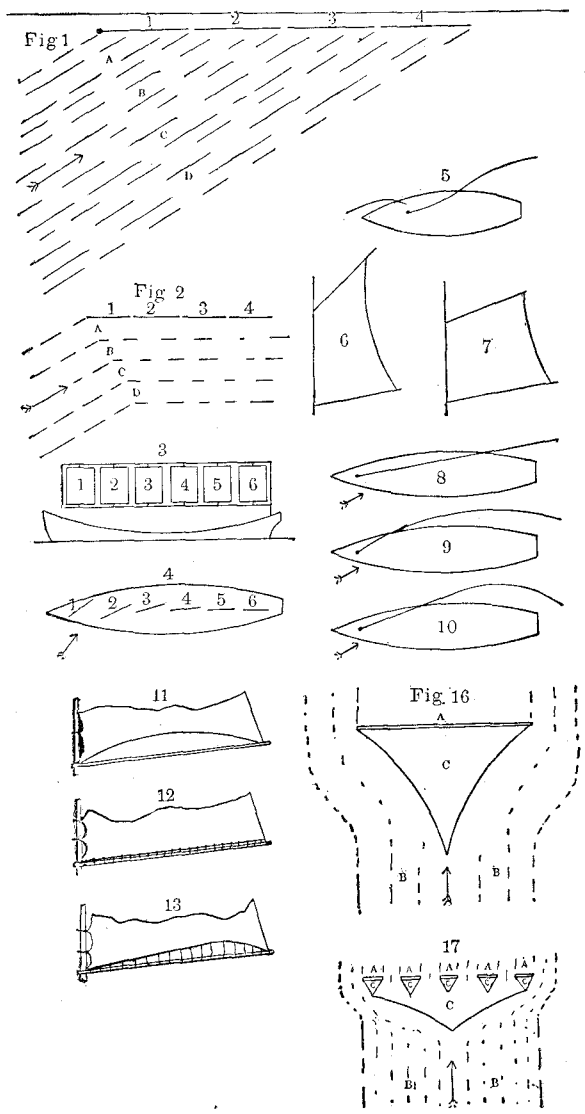
The writer next calls attention to the fact that if some cotton be saturated with tar and lighted, the smoke can not be made to touch the sail unless held forward of the mast and in line with the wind. As the holder goes to windward of the mast the distance the smoke will remain from the sail increases. This, Mr. Burnham thinks, shows that the bulk of the wind as it is turned by the sail does not materially diminish. He goes on to say:

"For these reasons, attention is called to Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 representing a tall and narrow sail, which is undoubtedly the speediest; Fig. 7 being a low and broad sail, which is undoubtedly the slowest.

"The course of the deflected wind and its unaltered bulk, is without doubt the explanation of why a catboat can outpoint a sloop, and a sloop outpoint a schooner, and a schooner outpoint a ship."

In running before the wind the phenomenon of "dead air" comes into play, as thus illustrated and described by Mr. Burnham:

"In Fig. 16, *A* is the sail and *B B* is the wind, and *C* is the cone of dead air that rests upon the sail. Allow me to liken the sail and the wind and this cone of dead air to one's putting his hand into sand and moving it. It would be found that a cone of sand remains on the hand. Any one who has gone out on the boom of a sail 'running' has found himself in a place of comparative calm, the smoke from his cigar remaining with him. If the sides of the cone are at a correct angle, the wind will be 'split' and pass the sail without exerting its greatest effect on the sail,



ACTION OF WIND ON SAILS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

whereas if the sail have openings in it they allow the base of the cone to constantly pass through, bringing the apex nearer the base and increasing the angle of the cone. In a sail of 100 square feet area, I have found that 65 per cent. of the area being covered by cloth and 35 per cent. of the area being open, their speed was equal.

"In running before the wind, all sails set at right angles to the wind are materially benefited by having holes in them through which the wind may escape and thereby lessen the height of the cone of dead air that rests on the sail. In beating, the sails are subject to a very much greater windage than they would be if there were no openings in them. Each section may be considered a little sail on the hoist of which the windage is felt. When a large sail is composed of a number of small sails, the 'windage' of the large sail is very materially increased, as has been explained above, and this 'windage' or direct contact of a substantially dead-ahead wind is so material that unless the advantage gained by getting rid of the 'spilled' wind is very great the

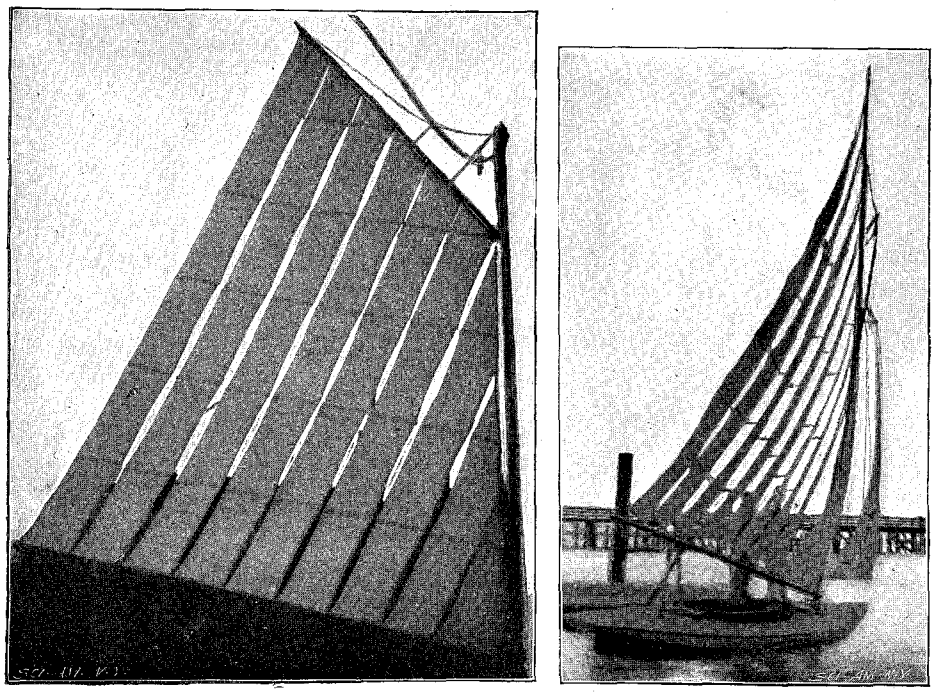
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'windage' is materially felt, the result being that while any one of the forms that I have tried causes the boat to move at least one half faster on a certain wind (that is, on the wind particularly adapted to the slant of the members and their 'spill') on any but that certain wind it is a trifle slower than an ordinary sail.

"Taking the whole field and sails as they are used, the old form of sail, that is, the sail having no openings in it, is best. . . . . .

"For a long time I have been convinced that the more individual members in a sail, the speedier it was. (I have asserted above that these sails are very much more speedy when sailed as they are adapted to be sailed, that is, on a certain wind and course only.) These two sails then are exactly of the same dimensions, placed on boats of the same model and sailed the same course, all things being alike but the subdivisions of the sail, in one case into five members, in the other case into six. I always started the sail with five members ahead of the sail with six members, and invariably the sail with six members outsailed that with five. (I have often wondered in view of the above experiments on the hull and sails, if the fastest boat under certain conditions would not be a boat of immense beam and shallow draft, that had a number of sails set on masts, that ran across the boat instead of fore and aft.)

"I feel that the hull of boats is better understood and carried out than is the set and draw of the sails. I suggest that when, as has often been the case, two boats of seemingly the same model of hulls raced, the different results were more attributable to the sails than to the hulls."



TWO OF BURNHAM'S SAILS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American.*

The Largest Bronze Casting.—It has been asserted that Barnard's statue of Pan, recently cast in New York, is the largest bronze statue that has ever been cast in one piece. This statue weighs about two and one-half tons. A correspondent of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), Frédéric Oom, writes that Portugal did still better than this more than a century ago. He says: "I may be permitted to recall the fact that on October 15, 1774, nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago, there was cast in one piece, at the cannon foundry of the Lisbon Arsenal, a piece seven or eight times as large as this—the equestrian statue of King Joseph I., which is still standing in this city. I quote Ferdinand Denis's work on 'Portugal' (Paris, 1846, p. 406): 'There were used 656½ quintals [85,000 pounds] of bronze to cast the colossal statue of Don Joseph; after the conduits of metal had been removed it was calculated that there remained only 500 quintals [65,000 pounds]; the interior core of iron, made by Bartholomew da Costa, weighed 100 quintals.' Bartholomew da Costa was a lieutenant-colonel of engineers and director of the gun-foundry where this memorable feat was accomplished. It took twenty-eight hours to melt the bronze, but only eight minutes to run it into the mold. This distances the New York record, a century and a quarter in advance of it. The statue still stands where it was erected on May 20, 1775, and dedicated on June 6 following. It is 7 meters [23 feet] high and the whole monument, with its pedestal, is artistically very remarkable. Those who do not know the facts generally consider the horse too massive; but it was modeled faithfully from the finest stallion of the royal stables."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHO INVENTED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY?

WHEN any process has attained commercial success, the number of claimants for the honor of its discovery is always legion. The introducer or patentee of the process has to bear a good deal of abuse from those who claim priority, and is frequently called hard names. Marconi, the Anglo-Italian expert in wireless telegraphy, is now going through this pleasant experience. He does not claim, of course, to have discovered the principle on which his device works; but he does claim to have perfected the details and to have got the whole system into working order. But now comes Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College, Massachusetts, who says that the Marconi system infringes a patent of his, taken out a decade ago. Says *Electricity*, in reference to the matter:

"Such being Professor Dolbear's opinion, it is his intention, as soon as the series of yacht races is concluded, to enjoin Mr. Marconi from exhibiting the working of his system before the naval authorities at Washington as originally intended. Referring to this subject Professor Dolbear's son, Mr. C. E. Dolbear, who is looking after his father's interests in the matter, says:

"'In 1882 my father attempted to get a patent from the Government for the invention of wireless telegraphy, but the Government refused to issue one to him on the ground that the scheme of transmitting intelligence between two points by means of electricity without wires was impracticable. For four years he worked, trying to prove to the Government that he was right and that his process was a success. Finally he convinced the Government by actual experiments, and on October 8, 1886, he received his patent, which was numbered 350,299. His patent was what was then known as an art patent, that is, it covered the entire art or scheme of the invention. In 1890 the Government ceased issuing such patents on the ground that if they were continued there would soon be no chance for inventors to patent small detail work. But our patent is that broad kind, and we propose to enforce our rights under it to the limit.

"'My father's application for the patent was couched in substantially this language: "My invention relates to the establishing electric communications between two or more points without the use of wires or other like connections, and consists in establishing a potential at one point considerably above the normal and a potential at the other point considerably below the normal, and by varying the potential at the first point cause variations of the potential at the other point."'"

We are reminded by *Electricity* that Henry Hertz, the German physicist, has usually been given the credit of demonstrating the existence of electric waves analogous to waves of light, and it has generally been supposed that this discovery laid the foundation of wireless telegraphy. It goes on to say:

"If Professor Dolbear's patent, taken out in 1886, or three years before Hertz's discovery, is as broad as claimed and covers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the whole process of transmitting in signals without wires, then either to Dolbear should be given the credit of having discovered so-called Hertzian waves, or else the principle on which his system is based is entirely different from that made use of by Marconi and consequently there can be no infringement. Furthermore, it is very doubtful if a patent so broad as to cover a well-known principle could be sustained, and in this connection it should be noted that the patents so far taken out by Marconi merely cover details of apparatus such as the coherer, vertical conductor, etc."

Marconi does not appear to be alarmed by the threatened litigation. He said to a reporter:

"I know nothing about any injunction. Nobody has said anything to me about interference with my work. Mr. Dolbear's patent has nothing to do with my invention. Preece in England had a patent dating back to 1895, but it did not affect me in any way in my work in England. My system is entirely different.

"Nothing would please me better than to have Mr. Dolbear begin legal proceedings against me. You may say that I am going right ahead with my work for the Navy Department as soon as the yacht races are over. I have taken advice on the subject and am fully confident of my position. They may bring on their lawsuits. I will welcome them."

Commenting on these facts, *The Scientific American* says, in a leading editorial (October 14):

"It was inevitable that the great success which is attending the Marconi system should have aroused the interest, and in some cases excited the jealousy, of other investigators in the field of wireless telegraphy. Marconi himself, we have no doubt, would be the first to acknowledge that there are others who have done conscientious work in this line of investigation, and he would be perfectly willing to give full credit where it is due. The existence of the Hertzian waves was known long before this young Anglo-Italian harnessed them so successfully to the uses of modern life, and others, both before and after him, have attempted unsuccessfully to do what he has done.

"We regret to note that his arrival in America has unduly excited certain holders of patents on wireless telegraphy, who believe that Marconi is receiving more credit than is strictly his due, and claim that the credit is not his, but theirs. This has been the history of all great epoch-marking inventions, and the recent extraordinary attempts to prove that the Bessemer steel process was misnamed, and that a certain Kelly had actually done the work and should receive the credit, will be fresh in the minds of our readers. . . . . .

"Whatever may be the merits of this controversy, we are satisfied that it would be as easy to sweep back the tide with a broom as to prevent the system of telegraphy which has just done such good work off New York harbor and with the English fleet from becoming forever identified with the name of the man who first brought wireless telegraphy to a practical and useful consummation."

Effect of Colored Light on the Nervous System.—It has long been claimed that colored light has a special effect both on men and the lower animals. It has been asserted by some that the lower animals grow more rapidly in violet than in white light. On the other hand, Flammarion has found that silkworms grow least rapidly in the violet rays. Experiments on the nervous system are in better accord. They show, according to Henri de Parville, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), that the red end of the spectrum is exciting to the nerves, while violet, blue, and green are calming. It is well known that turkeys and bulls are excited by red. On the other hand, blue glasses are often used to quiet horses. Wundt noted long ago that the different spectrum rays act differently on our nerves. Dr. Douza has attempted to cure certain nervous diseases by the action of light successfully treating melancholy with red, violent mania with blue, and other cases with violet. Another experimenter, M. Dor, brought on vertigo in certain nervous patients by the use of red light, while green had no such effect. In the photographic establishment of the Messrs. Lumière, in Lyons, France, sensitive plates are prepared in a large room by green light. Formerly, when red light was used, the workmen always sang and gesticulated at their work. Now they are calm, never speak, and assert that they are much less tired in the evening than they were formerly. Similar testimony comes from the water-cure establishment at Vesinet, where people are put in a violet room to calm them, and in a red room when stimulation is desired. Every sufferer from "nerves" knows that a gloomy day affects him unfavorably, while the first ray of sunlight makes him gay again. It has been suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky, and the blue-green of the ocean may thus have a powerful influence in calming the spirits. M. de Parville cautions his readers, however, against too sweeping conclusions. All that we can say is that colors certainly appear to affect the organism, and that the subject will bear further investigation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BOOKWORMS AND THEIR PREY.

THE figurative use of this term is its most familiar use to most people. To the ordinary reader a "bookworm" usually belongs to the human species. There are, nevertheless, numerous book-destroying insects that are known collectively by this name, altho none of them are true worms. Willard Austen, of the Cornell University Library, writes of these as follows in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly:*

"Research among the literature concerning library pests reveals the fact that no less than eleven different groups have members that are directly or indirectly accused of injuring books and bindings. The number of species in each group ranges from one to eleven, making a total of over thirty different species. In addition to these there are others against which the evidence is at best only circumstantial. It is not necessary to say that none of these bear any resemblance in any period of their existence to worms, and that the term bookworms is a misnomer. The word has become so firmly fixed in literature, both in its figurative and literal sense, that its misuse will no doubt continue."

Some of these various species, which are described in detail by the writer, are the so-called "book-scorpion," the well-known "fish moth" or "silver fish" (*Lepisma*), termites or "white ants," which operate in the tropics, book-lice, certain species of cockroaches, especially the so-called "croton bug," several kinds of moths, and many beetles. The so-called "death-watch" is also fond of books, but the various species of beetles seem, on the whole, to carry away the palm in this kind of destructive work. Says Mr. Austen:

"The largest number of book-destroying insects are found among the beetles of the order *Coleoptera*. To this group belong the 'book-borers.' The species thus far considered have been more or less dilettanti in literature. The beetles, however, seem possessed with a true spirit of investigation, and when they undertake a piece of work in a serious fashion they go to the bottom of it, sticking close to the line laid down. This characteristic distinguishes these insects from all others, and makes it comparatively easy to determine when they have been at work in a worm-eaten volume. No less than sixteen different species of this order have been either detected in this work, or such strong circumstantial evidence has been found against them that there is little doubt as to their guilt. Some insects seem to destroy books for the sheer want of something better to do; some do so in seeking the paste and sizing used in and about the books; others because the leather bindings are desirable material in which to undergo transformation; and, again, others haunt book-shelves and books in search of prey in the form of living creatures. But among the beetles are found tiny little grubs that seem to have a genuine intent to destroy; that set out deliberately to wreak vengeance on man's record of his thoughts, deeds, and discoveries, and, as if knowing the means which man uses to destroy, have sought to imitate him in the effects produced. As a result we find books filled with small, round, shotlike holes strongly suggesting the results which might follow from the use of the family Bible by the restless boy as a target for his first shotgun."

The following "record-breaking" case seems worthy of special notice:

"One of the most famous cases on record of insects boring

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

through books is that reported by M. Peignot, in which he states that twenty-seven folio volumes were pierced through in so straight a line that a cord might be passed through them and all the volumes raised by means of it. Different writers give the credit of this feat to different members of this group [the *Ptinus* group] so that the most that can be said is that it was the work of some member of the *Ptinidæ*."

Mr. Austen sums up as follows:

"A review of the different families of insects whose habits under favorable conditions lead them to infest books and bindings will show them to be more or less well defined according to their feeding habits. The book scorpions and mite, *Cheyletus eruditus*, which, as we have seen, do not come under the head of insects, are primarily carnivorous, and their presence in books may be due to the fact that they find there animal as well as vegetable food. This is certainly true of the book scorpion, which feeds on mites, book-lice, and other small insects. The 'fish moths' or 'silver fish,' the 'book-lice' and the 'cockroaches' can have no other reason for infesting books than their liking for farinaceous substances such as are used in and about the bindings and labels of books. For this reason the damage done by them is largely confined to the exterior or interior of the bindings, and only so much of the book itself is injured as comes in their way in their search for food. The 'white ants' feed principally on wood, and in and about books there is more or less wood fiber which would be to the liking of these voracious feeders. The moths and beetles are the burrowers and borers. They seek retired places in which to lay their eggs where the larvæ will be surrounded with food for their growth. The moths and some of the beetles are more given to burrowing in the bindings, keeping close to the outer surface for the purpose, it is thought, of making it easy for the imago to emerge after the change is completed; while others bore straight tunnels often from cover to cover."

HOW DOES LIGHTNING KILL A TREE?

"WHAT happens to a tree when lightning strikes it?" This question was asked recently by a correspondent of *Knowledge* (London), and it is answered in the October issue of that paper by Baron Kaulbars, of the Russian military-scientific commission at St. Petersburg. Says General Kaulbars:

"This certainly is a question of general interest, and I have had the occasion to observe the effects of lightning several times in different countries. Before all, I must say that the result of a lightning-stroke on a tree may be of very different character, and depends, firstly, on the species to which the tree belongs, and secondly, on the condition in which the tree is at the time it is struck. If lightning strikes a tree after a long period of heavy rain, when the whole surface of the tree is damp, it generally does very little harm to the tree, and often none at all. On the other hand, if a tree is struck when its surface is dry, it is more severely damaged, because then the electric spark will descend by a line of lower resistance along the damp wood under the bark of the tree. In this case the heat of the spark instantly produces steam of very high pressure under the bark, and the latter is generally blown up in a long band. In such cases, pine-trees, and other trees of that kind, are much less damaged than other trees, because the wood of the pine is much more dry and contains a greater percentage of isolating resin. In a leaf-tree there is no isolating substance, and if the whole interior of the tree is damp, it often happens that a large quantity of steam is produced, and thus the tree is quite destroyed by the lightning. A very old tree with a hole in its interior, if very dry, can even be set on fire by lightning and burned down. In all these cases it is certainly always water-steam of a very high pressure which is the principal cause of the destruction. An interesting proof of the correctness of this explanation was afforded by the destruction by lightning of a monumental column in Gatchina, one of our imperial summer residences, 50 kilometers south of St. Petersburg. From the beginning of this century there stood a column nearly 15 meters high, named the 'Connetable.' It was of stone, and contained in its interior a series of iron angles, which held together the stones. After a period of rainy weather, it seems that much water had got among the stones into the interior of the monument. Then lightning struck it, killing the sentry on guard, and in the same moment the whole column disappeared from its place, blown up as by an explosion. Its fragments were thrown around in all directions, and some of them were found at a distance of more than one hundred and fifty paces. The column was completely destroyed, and only the pedestal, nearly three or four meters high, remained. In this extraodinary case there is no doubt that the lightning spark, retained by the intervals between the iron angles, instantly produced a great quantity of steam of very high pressure in the interior of the damp column, and the latter was actually blown up by its explosion. In the year 1896 I saw a very curious case in Lapland, where the lightning had struck a *Pinus sylvestris*. In this tree the fibers of the wood form a spiral around the trunk. The spark had taken the same direction, and had blown up the bark on the corresponding spiral line."

Do Comets Ever Shine by Their Own Light?—"A very important question will perhaps be solved this year," says the *Journal du Ciel* (Paris). "Rather timidly put forth several years ago, when it was remarked that certain comets had a light of their own, apart from that reflected from the sun, it has remained in silence ever since. Spectroscopy alone gave reason for this belief. The first comet of the year 1899 seems, from its appearance in the month of June, to give better evidence on this point than any of its predecessors. When receding from the sun, from May 31 to June 9, it showed, from May 31 to June 3, a diminution of brilliancy followed by an increase during the 4th and the 5th, a diminution again from the 6th to the 8th, and a new increase on the 9th. It is difficult, it would seem, to explain these fluctuations in any other way than by variations of a light belonging to the comet itself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Speed of Explosive Waves.—It has been shown by M. P. Vielle, as reported in the *Revue Scientifique*, that "the speed of propagation of sudden and intense condensations in a medium at rest may attain three times the normal speed of sound in the same medium. This fact constitutes an indirect verification of the theories of Reemann and Hugoniot, which predicted a discontinuity in wave-motion as a necessary consequence of the variable velocities of propagation of equally condensed waves. Recently M. Vielle, in the course of researches on the distribution of pressures produced in a tube by an explosive charge placed at one of its extremities, has obtained traces that seem to mark the origin of the discontinuity in the course of the wave's propagation, even when the wave is formed at the start, under conditions of evident continuity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

New Uses for the Automobile.—The principle of the horseless carriage is being constantly extended. The latest development, we are told by *The Electrical Review*, is in the form of an invalid's chair. "A Toronto electrician is said to have designed an electromobile for this purpose, carrying a 4 horse-power motor and sufficient battery capacity for a 15-mile run at 4½ miles per hour." The same journal reports that an automobile ambulance is being made for St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. "It will be propelled by electricity, and will be a model of its kind. Electric power is more advantageous for propelling a vehicle where it is essential to have a very steady motion. The large pneumatic tires, it is expected, will also contribute in no small degree to the comfort of the patient."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, inventor of the telephone, is now devoting nearly the whole of his time, according to *Electricity*, to experiments with flying-machines, and "is confident that he is not only on the right track, but within measurable distance of success. He is developing the kite idea, experimenting with planes of various sizes and weights. He has discarded the generally accepted principle that the machine must be of extraordinary lightness, and is calculating on securing stability and steadiness from weight."

"A METHOD of producing anesthesia by the direct application of an electrical current without the use of drugs was recently described by Dr. E. W. Scripture, of Yale, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science," says *The Scientific American*. "An alternating current with equal positive and negative phases was made to traverse the nerve. At a proper frequency of about 5,000 complete periods in a second it can be made to cut off all sensatory communication by this nerve. Needles can be run into the part of the body supplied by this nerve without any pain being felt."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN THE CLUTCH OF THE HUMORISTS.

TWO American humorists—"Mark Twain," and "Fra Elbertus" of East Aurora—have within the past month written upon the subject of Christian Science. Mark Twain (in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, October) puts his philosophizings in the form of an imaginary narrative of personal experience. Last summer, he says, he was on his way back to Vienna from a certain "Appetite Cure" in the mountains, when by some sad mischance he "fell over a cliff in the twilight, and broke some arms and legs" and a few other things. Some peasants happened to find him and carried him, in anything but a jesting mood, to a picturesque thatched cottage near by. There was no surgeon to be had, and as the horse doctor would not do, there was nothing left but to summon a Christian Science practitioner, who was said to be able to cure anything. She was accordingly sent for; but as she found it not convenient to come at once, she promised to give the sufferer "absent treatment" until the next day, asking him in the mean time to remain tranquil and comfortable, and to remember that there was nothing the matter with him. Mark could hardly credit his own ears, and the following dialog took place between him and his nurse:

"Did you tell her I walked off a cliff seventy-five feet high?" "Yes." "And struck a boulder at the bottom and bounced?" "Yes." "And struck another one and bounced again?" "Yes." And struck another one and bounced again?" "Yes." "And broke the boulder?" "Yes." "That accounts for it; she is thinking of the boulders. Why didn't you tell her I got hurt, too?" "I did. I told her what you told me to tell her: that you were now but an incoherent series of compound fractures extending from your scalp-lock to your heels, and that the comminuted projections caused you to look like a hat-rack." "And it was after this that she wished me to remember that there was nothing the matter with me?" "Those were her words."

Mark sank back perplexed. But soon he roused himself and asked for "something to eat and smoke, and something hot to drink, and a basket to pile my legs in," and other comforts; but he found that his doctor had denied him the use of all these "delusions." She wanted him "to particularly remember that there are no such things as hunger and thirst and pain." The patient thus proceeds:

"It was a night of anguish, of course—at least, I supposed it was, for it had all the symptoms of it—but it passed at last, and the Christian Scientist came, and I was glad. She was middle-aged, and large and bony, and erect, and had an austere face and a resolute jaw and a Roman beak and was a widow in the third degree, and her name was Fuller. I was eager to get to business and find relief, but she was distressingly deliberate. She unpinned and unhooked and uncoupled her upholsteries one by one, abolished the wrinkles with a flirt of her hand and hung the articles up; peeled off her gloves and disposed of them, got a book out of her hand-bag, then drew a chair to the bedside, descended into it without hurry, and I hung out my tongue. She said, with pity but without passion:

"'Return it to its receptacle. We deal with the mind only, not with its dumb servants.'

"I could not offer my pulse, because the connection was broken; but she detected the apology before I could word it, and indicated by a negative tilt of her head that the pulse was another dumb servant that she had no use for. Then I thought I would tell her my symptoms and how I felt, so that she would understand the case; but that was another inconsequence, she did not need to know those things; moreover, my remark about how I felt was an abuse of language, a misapplication of terms——

"'One does not *feel*,' she explained; 'there is no such thing as feeling; therefore, to speak of a non-existent thing as existent is a contradiction. Matter has no existence; nothing exists but mind; the mind can not feel pain, it can only imagine it.'

"'But if it hurts, just the same——'

"'It doesn't. A thing which is unreal can not exercise the functions of reality. Pain is unreal; hence, pain can not hurt.'

"In making a sweeping gesture to indicate the act of shooing the illusion of pain out of the mind, she raked her hand on a pin in her dress, said 'Ouch!' and went tranquilly on with her talk. 'You should never allow yourself to speak of how you feel, nor permit others to ask you how you are feeling; you should never concede that you are ill, nor permit others to talk about disease or pain or death or similar non-existences in your presence. Such talk only encourages the mind to continue its empty imaginings.' Just at that point the Stubenmädchen trod on the cat's tail, and the cat let fly a frenzy of cat-profanity. I asked, with caution:

"'Is a cat's opinion about pain valuable?'

"'A cat has no opinion; opinions proceed from mind only; the lower animals, being eternally perishable, have not been granted mind; without mind, opinion is impossible.'

"'She merely *imagined* she felt a pain—the cat?'

"'She can not imagine a pain, for imagination is an effect of mind; without mind, there is no imagination. A cat has no imagination.'

"'Then she had a *real* pain?'

"'I have already told you there is no such *thing* as real pain.'

"'It is strange and interesting. I do wonder what was the matter with the cat. Because, there being no such thing as a real pain, and she not being able to imagine an imaginary one, it would seem that God in His pity has compensated the cat with some kind of a mysterious emotion usable when her tail is trodden on which for the moment joins cat and Christian in one common brotherhood of——'

"She broke in with an irritated—

"'Peace! The cat feels nothing, the Christian feels nothing. Your empty and foolish imaginings are profanation and blasphemy and can do you an injury. It is wiser and better and holier to recognize and confess that there is no such thing as disease or pain or death.'

"'I am full of imaginary tortures,' I said, 'but I did not think I could be any more uncomfortable if they were real ones.'"

The patient was told once more that there was no occasion to rid him of his imaginary tortures, since they did not exist, but were illusions propagated by matter, and matter had no existence. The conversation continues:

"'It sounds right and clear, but yet it seems in a degree elusive; it seems to slip through, just when you think you are getting a grip on it.'

"'Explain.'

"'Well, for instance: if there is no such thing as matter, how can matter propagate things?'

"In her compassion she almost smiled. She would have smiled if there were any such thing as a smile.

"'It is quite simple,' she said; 'the fundamental propositions of Christian Science explain it, and they are summarized in the four following self-evident propositions: 1. God is All in all. 2. God is good. Good is Mind. 3. God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter. 4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. There—now you see.'

"It seemed nebulous; it did not seem to say anything about the difficulty in hand—how non-existent matter can propagate illusions. I said, with some hesitancy:

"'Does—does it explain?'

"'*Doesn't* it? Even if read backward it will do it.'

"With a budding hope, I asked her to do it backward.

"'Very well. Disease sin evil death deny Good omnipotent God life matter is nothing all being Spirit God Mind is Good good is God all in All is God. There—do you understand now?'

"'It—it—well, it is plainer than it was before; still——'

"'Well?'

"'Could you try it some more ways?'

"'As many as you like; it always means the same. Interchanged in any way you please it can not be made to mean anything different from what it means when put in any other way. Because it is perfect. You can jumble it all up, and it makes no difference; it always comes out the way it was before. It was a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

marvelous mind that produced it. As a mental *tour de force* it is without a mate, it defies alike the simple, the concrete, and the occult.'

"'It seems to be a corker.'

"I blushed for the word, but it was out before I could stop it.

"'A what?'

"'A—wonderful structure—combination, so to speak, of profound thoughts—unthinkable ones—un——'

"'It is true. Read backward, or forward, or perpendicularly, or at any given angle, these four propositions will always be found to agree in statement and proof.'"

After being further enlightened in the mysteries of Matter and Mind, of the Apodictical Principle, the Apocalyptic prophesies, and other occult things, the patient began to feel a wonderful improvement under the influences of the near and the absent treatment:

"The good work took a brisk start, now, and went on quite swiftly. My body was diligently straining and stretching, this way and that, to accommodate the processes of restoration, and every minute or two I heard a dull click inside and knew that the two ends of a fracture had been successfully joined. This muffled clicking and gritting and grinding and rasping continued during the next three hours, and then stopped—the connections had all been made. All except dislocations; there were only seven of these: hips, shoulders, knees, neck; so that was soon over; one after another they slipped into their sockets with a sound like pulling a distant cork, and I jumped up as good as new, as to framework."

But he still was troubled with stomachache and a pain in the head, and for these complaints he thought a common horse doctor would be more fitting. The doctor cured him and charged him only thirty kreutzers. Not so the lady:

"Mrs. Fuller brought in an itemized bill for a crate of broken bones mended in two hundred and thirty-four places—one dollar per fracture.

"'Nothing exists but Mind?'

"'Nothing,' she answered. 'All else is substanceless, all else is imaginary.'

"I gave her an imaginary check, and now she is suing me for substantial dollars. It looks inconsistent."

In more serious wise Mark Twain thus tells what in his opinion is the truth underlying these manifold crudities and self-delusions:

"No one doubts—certainly not I—that the mind exercises a powerful influence over the body. From the beginning of time, the sorcerer, the interpreter of dreams, the fortune-teller, the charlatan, the quack, the wild medicine-man, the educated physician, the mesmerist, and the hypnotist, have made use of the client's *imagination* to help them in their work. They have all recognized the potency and availability of that force. Physicians cure many patients with a bread pill; they know that where the disease is only a fancy, the patient's confidence in the doctor will make the bread pill effective.

"*Faith in the doctor*. Perhaps that is the entire thing. It seems to look like it. In old times the king cured the king's evil by the touch of the royal hand. He frequently made extraordinary cures. Could his footman have done it? No—not in his own clothes. Disguised as the king could he have done it? I think we may not doubt it. I think we may feel sure that it was not the king's touch that made the cure in any instance, but the patient's faith in the efficacy of a king's touch. Genuine and remarkable cures have been achieved through contact with the relics of a saint. Is it not likely that any other bones would have done as well if the substitution had been concealed from the patient? When I was a boy a farmer's wife who lived five miles from our village had great fame as a faith-doctor—that was what she called herself. Sufferers came to her from all around, and she laid her hand upon them and said, 'Have faith—it is all that is necessary,' and they went away well of their ailments. She was not a religious woman, and pretended to no occult powers. She said that the patient's faith in her did the work. Several times I saw her make immediate cures of severe toothaches. My mother was the patient. In Austria there is a peasant who drives a great trade in this sort of industry and has both the high and the low for patients. He gets into prison every now and then for practising without a diploma, but his business is as brisk as ever when he gets out, for his work is unquestionably successful and keeps his reputation high. In Bavaria there is a man who performed so many great cures that he had to retire from his profession of stage-carpentering in order to meet the demand of his constantly increasing body of customers. He goes on from year to year doing his miracles, and has become very rich. He pretends to no religious helps, no supernatural aids, but thinks there is something in his make-up which inspires the confidence of his patients, and that it is this confidence which does the work and not some mysterious power issuing from himself."

Mr. Elbert Hubbard ("Fra Elbertus") takes a similar view of the case. He says (in *The Philistine*, October), referring to a challenge said to have been issued to the Christian Scientists by a Chicago physician, Dr. Wende:

"How can any good ever come out of Christian Scientists accepting the challenge of Dr. Wende?

"The fact is that this matter of 'healing' and 'curing' is largely in the maze. Men get sick and men get well. If they take Dr. R. S. V. Pierce's Golden Discovery and get well, R. S. V. P. says 'I done it,' and puts their pictures, and his own, in *The Weekly Blizzard*.

"If Dr. Wende's patients survive, Dr. Wende says, 'If you had resorted to incantations you would now be dead.'

"Both Dr. Pierce's and Dr. Wende's patients often 'doctor' until their money is gone and faith, too, and then they turn to C. S.—and get well. Why they get well most Christian Scientists will glibly explain, but I do not believe that the Christian Science people really know—they think they know, and are therefore satisfied.

"I once heard a leading professor in Bellevue Medical College say that there were only three drugs that could be relied upon. And further, while we could calculate the immediate effect of these drugs, no one could say just what their after-effects were. . . . . .

"Wise and honest fizishuns [Mr. Hubbard's spelling] admit their ignorance concerning the mystery of life. How it comes, makes its own body, wavers, flickers, grows bright again, and at last goes out in rayless night, leaving its outgrown shell on life's unresting sea—does a woman in Concord, N. H., know all about these things?"

A FRENCH VIEW OF TENNYSON'S RELIGION.

TAINE did not find Tennyson's religious nature of much interest, and it has been the view of the average literary Frenchman that Tennyson was great despite rather than because of those feelings that brought forth "In Memoriam." The current number of *Le Correspondant* (Paris) contains, however, a lengthy and able analysis of "The Religion of Tennyson," which the writer finds a subject of much interest and which he treats from a Roman Catholic point of view. We are told that at heart the laureate was a Catholic, tho his mind led him to agnosticism. He remained in the Church of England because he allowed his religious nature so far to rule him; had he given himself up to that nature entirely, he would have joined Newman and Manning. We quote as follows:

"Tennyson was of a religious temperament. This is not rare among the English, but the degree to which religion predominated over the mind of the poet was unusual. The education that he had received in his family, his sojourn in the country up to his nineteenth year, his constant touch with nature, had developed in him this side of his character. . . . . .

"But this profound religious sentiment was at the same time allied to a sort of idealistic skepticism. Tennyson had an innate tendency to believe in the identification of his being with that of God—he was strongly inclined toward pantheism. Above all, he was inclined to doubt the existence of the body—his own included. In this his philosophy approached to that of Berkeley; but he went further and was often tempted to ask himself if life

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was not a great dream. 'Be thou wise in this dream-world of ours.'"

With this almost mystic tendency, the writer goes on to say, Tennyson enters life at a time when all England was stirred by religious questions. Philosophy as well as theology had had little place in his studies at Cambridge. When, in order to fill up these *lacunæ* in his education, he took up the study of the various systems, he did so at a disadvantage. In studying, he was more of the poet than the philosopher, and, what was a greater disadvantage, he studied alone. He fell into all sorts of sophisms, and out of them came what might be called a religion of his own, one in which his originally religious nature still retained its purity, tho much tortured by his attempt to put things on "a reasonable basis." In 1869 these philosophical studies led him into the Metaphysical Society, of which he became president. There he got more philosophy than he had bargained for. The writer continues:

"After this experience Tennyson let the philosophers discuss as much as they would, taking no part in their interminable and, to him, useless controversies. He adhered to his religion, the religion of his childhood, not because his soul governed him, but because his heart did, not by conviction but by sentiment. He could believe in God, immortality, punishment and reward in a future life; this was enough to admit of his being an Anglican, tho it would not suffice to make him a Catholic. Like many of his friends in the church, distinguished clergymen, too, he laid stress on the 'faith' as distinguished from the 'forms of faith.' But, it must be said, of these men the least satisfied with this theory was the poet. His was too much the 'soul naturally Christian' to be content with a vague, obscure, abstract Christianity, made up of doubts."

The writer points out the great delight that the poet took in the society of his Catholic friends. "Maud," which the writer declares his most passionate outpouring of soul, was written while three distinguished Catholics were his guests, and tho he called the belief of his friend Ward a "blindness," he several times said he would be happy if he too were afflicted that way. The meeting that he and Newman arranged did not take place. If it had, in all probability nothing would have come of it:

"The great obstacle to his conversion, the only one that we know of—he has given it to us himself—was,

He would not make his judgment blind.

"For, to an Englishman, to give up the examination of his religion is to renounce his reason. As Cardinal Newman said, the Englishman's house is his castle, and while this maxim is healthy in politics, it is dangerous when applied to religion and morality. Tennyson was thoroughly an Englishman. It was not enough to him that 'God had spoken.' Moreover, he could not see how false were the ideas he had that in becoming a Catholic he would be obliged to let the Pope think for him."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

THE Rev. Dr. Henry R. Percival, an Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Pennsylvania, gives some arguments drawn from his observation of religious forces in this country and abroad to show that the coming religion is to be neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic, but a modified "Catholicism," possessing a dignified liturgy and ritual, and a sacramental system not dissimilar to that of the moderate High-Church body in the Anglican communion at the present time. He says (in *The Nineteenth Century*, September):

"The so-called 'crisis' in the Church of England, which to us on the other side of the Atlantic looks like a very small quasi-political affair, partaking largely of the nature of a 'tempest in a teapot,' seems to me to be but one manifestation of that spirit of which I propose to speak, a spirit which, unless I am entirely misinformed, is sweeping over the whole Western world, America included.

"In taking, then, a careful view of the state of Christianity, three things seem to me to be absolutely certain:

"1. That among civilized nations the form of Christianity nourished by Rome, which is ordinarily called 'popery,' is making no headway.

"2. That the distinctive doctrines of every Protestant reformer are being more and more universally rejected.

"3. That there is in all Protestant Christendom (the Anglican church being, perhaps improperly, included in that category) a distinct movement toward Catholicism and a most evident desire for ceremonialism."

While each of these statements may be doubted and denied by some people, he says, yet for all that they may be true, and he proceeds to give his reasons for thinking so. In relation to the first assertion, he makes use of much the same arguments as did Mr. Walter Bagot in his article on the decline of Roman Catholicism in the *Nuova Antologia* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) supplementing them by a consideration of Roman Catholicism among the Latin nations, where, he says, the number of persons who are not only not Catholics but who are actively opposed to Christianity "is positively appalling." As to his second point, the decline of Protestantism, he says:

"Here I need not ask the reader to take my word for anything, for his own experience will bear out the truth of my statements. Where are those who believe, as Luther taught it, that doctrine of imputed righteousness which he called 'justification by faith alone'? The doctrine is extinct. What person calling himself a follower of Luther would dream of advising a penitent to sin all the more in the name of Christ, because 'where sin abounded there did grace much more abound'? Who to-day believes the doctrines of Calvin on reprobation, etc.? Most of these dogmas are as extinct as the famous dodo. And as for Puritanism, that mighty power which for a time overthrew both altar and throne, and founded a religious tyranny in New England in these western lands, what remains of it to-day except a pale, emasculated, swiftly dying sabbatarianism?

"Even old-fashioned orthodox Protestantism is in America on the wane, and while the law of William Penn's own Pennsylvania still by statute fines those who speak against or insult the Holy Scriptures of God, many Protestant ministers in the hundreds of pulpits of Philadelphia find no more interesting and exciting theme for their Sunday preachments than the showing the Word of God to be the erring and often immoral and ridiculous word of man!

"It is no exaggeration to say that Protestantism is rapidly disintegrating, and is losing its hold as a teaching power. And in this connection it must always be remembered that Protestantism was from its inception as distinctly a teaching institution as ever Catholicism claimed to be. To be sure, with a glaring inconsistency, it declared the 'right of private judgment.' But if any one dared in the exercise of that right to arrive at conclusions opposite to those of the Protestant leaders, he must suffer accordingly; and therefore Luther informed Calvin, or Zwingli (which was it?), that because he disagreed with him in regard to the Supper he would go to hell! And Calvin burned Servetus at the stake because he did not agree with the Geneva doctrine of the Incarnation!

"Who to-day holds fast by the Westminster Confession? Or by the Augsburg Confession! Or by the Book of Concord? Who but a handful among old-fashioned Tractarians considers himself bound to accept the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England? An American bishop, whose diocese is in the wilds of New England and contains but twenty-seven clergymen all told, has recently written a letter to a church newspaper in which he makes the highly interesting assertion that the clergy are not bound even to believe the statements they make in the prayers of the church service, which they offer out of the prayer-book to the God of truth! The bishop would seem to be a fair match, in this respect at least (altho not in others), to the rationalistic German professor, Adolf Harnack, who made a similar statement with regard to the Lutheran ministers of the state church, who were obliged to accept the Apostles' Creed, which they did not believe!

"It is not too much to say, then, that Protestantism as a system of positive religious belief is dying out, and that its professors are for the most part able to continue in its ministry only through

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

some device of casuistry, which in any other matter would be considered by themselves, as it is in their case by almost every one except themselves, dishonest and dishonorable. It is manifest that this state of things can not go on, and that the only final result of 'progress' in this direction, so far as faith is concerned, must be unbelief, and, so far as organization is concerned, decay and dissolution."

As to his third point—the existence of a strong movement back to "Catholicism," but not to Roman Catholicism—he says that any one who remembers the common method of conducting service fifty years ago can not fail to be aware of a mighty change. This is not only true in the Anglican church, but among the Presbyterians, Methodists, and other leading Protestant bodies. Even north of the Tweed in Scotland, he says, a large number of ministers in the church of Knox are "out-and-out Ritualists." In Scandinavia and in Lutheran Germany it is the same. Among the Lutheran churches on this side, which two decades ago could hardly be distinguished from those of the Methodists and Presbyterians, we often find now an altar with retable, a cross and flower vases, and sometimes—chiefly in the West—crucifix and candles. A highly developed form of liturgical prayer-book has, he says, been set forth by the two largest bodies of American Lutherans. He continues:

"This wave, however, of which I am speaking is not a mere wave of ceremonialism; it is likewise a great wave of doctrine, bringing back, or at least drawing attention to, the doctrines and practises of the church which had been lost sight of or rejected at the Protestant Reformation. Dr. Harnack has written well and most truly upon this point in his recent little book, which has been translated into English. His conclusion is that orthodox and believing Protestantism is becoming Catholicized: that the un-Protestant idea of the church as an institution with power to control the conscience and teach the intellect is daily gaining ground, and that this inclination, if continued, will end in the overthrow of Protestantism altogether, which of course Harnack looks upon as a great misfortune.

"I have a firm belief that this is God's good way of leading the nations back to Catholicism—not to the Catholicism of medieval and modern popery, but to the Catholicism of primitive prelacy."

WHAT HINDERS THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN?

LITTLE more than a decade ago Japan was regarded as the most promising field for Christian missions, and some sanguine people had figured out just how many years would elapse before the whole Japanese nation became Christian. Now it is acknowledged on all hands that the progress of Christianity there has been seriously checked. The reasons for this check have been discussed by the Rev. Dr. Christlieb, who has for years been representing the Evangelical Protestant Mission Society of Germany, a body that aims to send out only the most carefully educated men, and which is controlled chiefly by theological professors. "The Tendencies of Japanese Civilization and Christianity" is the title of Dr. Christlieb's work, and from it we glean the following data:

In Japan is found a remarkable mixture of two radically divergent types of culture and civilization, one based on the old Buddhistic Confucianism of farther Asia, and the other on modern Western ideas derived largely from the technical and the natural sciences. This mixture has never really resulted in an organic union. The mechanical ambition of the Japanese appears in almost every phase of public thought and activity, but especially in politics and in education. In many instances the self-conceit inherent in the old type of culture has worked detrimentally to the progress of ideas introduced from the West, and fully 60 per cent. of the children are not in school. In the so-called middle or private schools the utmost confusion prevails. In religious matters, two old schools predominate, namely, the older Shintoism and the younger Buddhism, both polytheistic. In this connection, the current opinion that Buddhism has, of all the religions of the world, the greatest number of adherents, should be corrected. This claim is based on the supposition that the Japanese and Chinese are all adherents of this creed. This is a great mistake. As a matter of fact, the leading religion of the world numerically is Christianity, with nearly five hundred million followers. Next on the list is the Confucianism of China, with about three hundred million; next comes Hinduism with nearly two hundred and fifty million; while Buddhism and Mohammedanism are rival claimants for the fourth place, each with something between one hundred and two hundred millions.

Statistics show that in recent years the progress of Christianity in Japan has been very slow. In fact, the gain from 1897 to 1899 has been little more than four hundred, the number of Christians for the first year being 40,578 and for the latter 40,981. The opposition now generally entertained by the Japanese against the Christian church is due to the changed attitude which they have in recent years developed in so marked a degree to all influences from abroad—a conservative reaction of a pronounced type. This return to nativism is largely due to the easy success in the war with the Chinese. This reaction from the former enthusiasm for innovation has assumed a particularly determined character. The Japanese have reached the conclusion that they had been too hasty in discarding the old in favor of the new, and this spirit has found its way even into the Christian elements of Japan, which aspired to the establishment of a church independent of the churches in countries that have been Christian for centuries. Altho the Japanese have known Christianity only for thirty years and there is scarcely a single adult native who has been a Christian since his childhood, yet they began to regard themselves as more capable to develop a Christian culture and life than those who brought them the new faith.

These ideas and ambitions are largely due to the fact that attempts were made to build up a Christianity wholly divorced from the national character of the people. The reaction is, to a certain extent, the result also of the radical anti-Japanese type of life that representatives of Western Christianity aimed to develop, completely ignoring the many excellent traits that make up the national character of the people.

Still another element that has entered into this reaction is the fact that the Japanese, who is naturally not too deep intellectually and who is but half civilized, has been made acquainted with Western agnosticism and atheism as found in the writings of Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer. Through these a certain dangerous contempt for the supernatural has been developed, especially among the younger generation. All these factors and others have united to produce the modern opposition to Christianity in the Japanese empire.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW religious monthly, *The Northfield Echoes*, is to be established at Northfield, Mass., as the official organ of Mr. Dwight L. Moody's work there and in Chicago. It will represent the Northfield schools, the Bible Institute, the Summer Bible schools, and the Northfield extension movement. Besides containing a general review of religious work, it will offer Bible study helps by some of the leading students of Great Britain and America. The editor is to be Mr. W. R. Moody, who has resigned editorial charge of *The Record of Christian Work* to devote his energies to the new magazine.

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS has aroused considerable comment by his objection to the singing of Kipling's "Recessional" in the Chicago public schools, on the ground that it is "strongly theistic" in its teaching and therefore violates the rule for the exclusion of religious teaching in the schools. The Chicago *Times-Herald* and other papers call Dr. Andrews's attention to the fact that "Washington's Farewell Address," "Lincoln's Gettysburg speech," and the national songs "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" are also tainted by a very strong infusion of "theism," and should therefore consistently be put on Dr. Andrews's black list.

AT the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic archbishops of the United States in Baltimore the second week in October, it was unanimously agreed that the wish of the Christian Brothers to have the teaching of the classics retained in their schools should receive the support of the American hierarchy, and that the Pope should be petitioned to restore the heads of colleges belonging to the order. It will be remembered that these Brothers were deposed by the European head of the order for refusing to give up the long-established teaching of Latin and Greek in their American schools. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, was commissioned by the archbishops as special envoy to the Pope.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OTHER GREAT POWERS.

THE general condemnation by the Continental press of Great Britain's attitude toward the Boer republics has aroused in many directions the hope that other powers will interfere. As yet, no movement whatever toward such intervention is visible. In England an attitude of defiance is reported as the best means of preventing interference. The London *Outlook*, speaking of the part the navy is likely to play in the war, says:

"The lesson of the hour is not to be found in the naval force which might be used to assist the army, but in the fact that, tho the latter is engaged at both ends of the African continent, and India retains sufficient men to deal with any possible native trouble, the strong right arm of the empire, the navy, is still free. This is seemingly forgotten by foreign ministers and foreign journalists, who are just now waiting and watching for the moment when they fancy England's preoccupation in South Africa may give them their chance."

Germany, thinks the same paper, will not interfere, but Russia may. It says:

"The storm center, if storm there is to be, was graphically indicated the other day by an eminent statesman when he said that within eighteen months, and perhaps sooner, the people of this country would know the geography of the Persian Gulf better than they knew the geography of the English Channel. In plain phrase, Russia covets a port on the Persian Gulf—for preference Bandar Abbas—covets it so ardently that, should England display any weakening of the national spirit, or should engage her whole strength elsewhere, it would be astonishing if Russia did not profit by the opportunity to rush on her designs in those waters."

The Berlin *Nation* thinks Russia will exhibit "an almost Nazarene self-abnegation if she does not profit by the occasion." At present, however, nothing certain is known. The general impression is that the powers, if they have any designs inimical to Great Britain, will wait until she is fully engaged in South Africa. Neutrality is the order of the day; but that neutrality is more "benevolent" toward the Boers than toward Great Britain. The *Rossija*, of Russia, casting around for a peg on which to hang a quarrel with England, says:

"It is not yet certain whether the Russian Government would not be justified to advise international arbitration, founded upon the resolutions adopted at The Hague Peace Conference, by which both Great Britain and the Transvaal should profit. Great Britain must realize that public opinion is against her in this quarrel. It is very likely that numerous volunteers will leave Europe to join the Boers, just as Servia was assisted by many Russian volunteers in her fight against Turkey. Should England attempt to hinder the movements of these volunteers, Russia may be induced to interfere. The South African war certainly offers inducements to Russia to strengthen her position in Persia. England may be compelled to make important concessions."

Persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that the Russian Government is already urging upon the powers of Continental Europe the necessity of intervening, and compelling England to accept arbitration. The Foreign Minister of Russia, Count Muravieff, has been visiting European capitals, and much significance is attached to his movements. The St. Petersburg *Novosti*, however, tho opposed to Great Britain, says that there can be no question of any such intervention. The European powers, it says, indorsing the view of the Berlin official press, "have nothing whatever to do with what is going on in South Africa." But this opinion is not shared by the *Novoye Vrêmya*, which refers to the matter as follows:

"The warlike British statesmen are being assured that the African trouble will not entail any international complications and will not impel a single great power to arrest Great Britain's arm, in consequence of which her naval supremacy is in no danger of jeopardy either in the waters of the far East, before Constantinople, or in the Mediterranean. But to guarantee that the sentimental protest of the world will not prompt a single Continental power to arrest Great Britain's arm, the German official organs can do only, with considerable force, in behalf of Germany alone. From the fact that, at this juncture, there is no disposition in other European centers of political activity to intervene in the Anglo-Boer difficulty it by no means necessarily follows that such indifference of attitude will be maintained everywhere to the end, even when the fall of Transvaal independence shall threaten to convert all South and East Africa, from the Cape of Good

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A TIME-HONORED CUSTOM THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER DIVESTS HIMSELF OF HIS UNIFORM AT THE APPROACH OF WAR.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

Hope to Cairo, into one vast British possession, extending at the north to the Suez Canal."

A writer in the Paris *Liberté* suggests that Kaiser Wilhelm will be able to organize the hoped-for coalition against Great Britain. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* declares that the animosity against Great Britain will certainly produce a better understanding among Continental powers. It says:

"Neither France nor Russia nor Germany can regard the destruction of Transvaal independence with equanimity. Victory on the part of Great Britain would only whet her appetite, and induce her to make an effort for the realization of her dream of an all-British Africa from the Cape to Cairo. Under these circumstances it is quite possible that, before the war is ended, the similarity of interests will bring about that colonial *entente cordiale* between the three powers which has been aimed at."

The Madrid *Epoca* says this war may easily show that the British colossus has feet of clay. In the Paris *Economiste Français* Leroy Beaulieu writes:

"Suppose the Transvaal holds out a few months. Even if Russia does not make use of the occasion to occupy Peking, she can obtain valuable concessions from China, and strengthen her position in Persia. Germany also may obtain advantages in China, and that the differences between the United States and Great Britain will be settled without a quarrel is not at all certain. If the Transvaal holds out a year, Britain is likely to have trouble in India also. The Boers, on the other hand, can only win by the war. Had they failed to make a firm stand, their independence would have been lost. More they can not lose even in case of defeat."

The German Government is evidently determined to remain neutral, but the German people are very restive. The Berlin *Rundschau* expresses itself to the following effect:

If the Boers are beaten, the British aggressors will soon begin to intrigue against our own colonies. It would not be difficult for them to do so, as Bismarck, whose view was not very clear in this respect, allowed the English to hem us in everywhere. That England would never allow reasons of justice and equity to sway her is proven by her conduct against us in Samoa. Unfortunately our fleet does not suffice to attack England single-handed. This consideration has influenced our Government, which makes a virtue of necessity.

Much dissatisfaction is caused in Great Britain by the attitude of the Johannesburg Germans, who have furnished a strong con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tingent to the Boer army, and have repeatedly declared that the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders are merely a British pretext for annexing the Transvaal. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"The statement of the *Kölnische Zeitung* that some 4,000 Germans will rally to the Boer flag is regarded as a gross exaggeration. The participation of even one half or one fourth of that number of German subjects in a war against England would, nevertheless, be a matter for profound regret in the interests of international comity, and it certainly would not be superfluous for the German Government, which, I have been repeatedly assured, sets the greatest store by the friendship of England, to issue a proclamation calling the attention of German residents in the Transvaal to their duty of neutrality."

The German papers point out that the Chief Witboy, who attempted a rising in Southwest Africa, has confessed that Cecil Rhodes furnished the arms and ammunition—McKenan, Duncan, and Flint, who were afterward punished by the German authorities, being his agents. The alleged attempt of the English to sow distrust between Germany and the United States, their behavior during the Samoan troubles, and the endeavor to picture Germany as the enemy of peace at The Hague Conference, are mentioned with much bitterness as evidences of England's "perfidy," and the papers declare it is time for the German people, if not the Government, to pay off old scores. *The Times* correspondent mentioned above suggests a small peace-offering. He says:

"It is difficult to see why the behavior of the German press should be held to form a factor that ought seriously to influence the deliberations of statesmen and diplomatists. In connection with the Transvaal crisis German journalistic opinion is too strongly biased by Anglophobe feeling to deserve serious consideration. There are other and more delicate matters, however, affecting the good relations of the two countries, and in this connection it is believed that the pacification of the German press by an acceleration of the Samoa negotiations would be desirable."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question is only part payment of the debt which Great Britain has accumulated.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PAUL KRUGER'S ULTIMATUM.

THE ultimatum which the Transvaal Government presented to Her British Majesty's Government may be summarized as follows:

(1) That all points of difference shall be amicably arranged. (2) That the British troops shall be instantly withdrawn. (3) That all reinforcements sent since June 1, 1899, shall be sent back. (4) That the British troops now on the high seas shall not be landed. The Transvaal Government pressed for "an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions" before or upon Wednesday, October 11, "not later than 5 o'clock P.M."

ALBION (to her warrior): "Receive, my brave fellow, the real British thews and sinews."
—*Figaro.*

Nearly all the British journals, even those which have been defending the Boers, regard the ultimatum as having constituted an ending of peaceful negotiations and as leaving England no alternative but to fight. *The Daily Telegraph* declared that "Kruger has slammed the door in Great Britain's face." *The Standard* remarked that "one could wish it were a bad joke, but unfortunately

PLAIN ENGLISH.

JOHN BULL: "As you *will* fight, you shall have it. *This* time it's a fight to a finish." —*Punch.*

it is a pantomime in which genuine blood will be shed." *The Daily Chronicle* said that no formal declaration of war was needed, nor would such a document, if presented by the Transvaal, receive recognition, "as Great Britain has always denied to the Transvaal the *status* of an independent state." *The Daily Mail* says, "The Boers and their German and Irish hirelings will now undergo their just punishment." Even the Liberal speakers in Parliament, in commenting more or less critically on the Queen's address, agreed that the ultimatum could be answered by nothing but war. "Such an ultimatum," said the Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, "could not possibly meet with any response but that which has been made by Her Majesty's Government." And Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke of the demands and language of the ultimatum as "such that it would have been impossible for the government of any self-respecting country even to take into consideration." The Irish speakers did not, however, hesitate to defend the Boers even in the issuing of the ultimatum.

The press of other countries oppose the British assertion that the Transvaal would have gained anything by waiting longer, and not in one instance, so far as we have observed, is the part Great Britain has played defended in a European paper other than British. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"This absolute want of dignity and self-restraint with which England's poets and journalists welcome the war is the best proof of England's guilt. It was not thus that Germany went to war with France. Yet here, where no war between equals has been contemplated, where a great power sends its hirelings against a numerically weak people, this small enemy is abused and slandered, and England's poet laureate [a mistake; Swinburne, not Austin, is referred to] describes the liberty-loving, free Boers, who leave home and wife and child and all that is dear to them to give their life for their independence, as 'dogs, agape with jaws afoam!' Now, who are the ones whose 'jaws are afoam,' pray? The plain fact is that the English are incapable even to *act* as gentlemen while beginning this war."

The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* remarks that "we are used to the tune of English lyres, both in poetry and prose, but it does not blind our judgment." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The threadbare assertion that England has been forced into this war because the Boers refuse equal rights to the Uitlanders has long since been disproven. The British poet-laureate, the Ministers, parliamentarians, and newspapers continue to use the phrase. But that does not make it true, by any means."

The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that "it is impossible to find any other reason for the war than the desire of Great Britain to possess the Transvaal gold-fields. The war is nothing but the continuation of the Jameson raid." Theodor Barth, in the Berlin *Nation*, writes in the main as follows:

I do not mean to say that we Germans are better men than the English when it comes to a question of "fake" patriotism; but we have one wholesome restraint—military service. The "patriotic" Londoner who argues with rotten eggs against peace demonstrations is fully determined to keep his own valued carcass out of harm's way. He pays other people to defend the Union Jack, and enjoys his glory at home and in comfort. The Parisian *episier* is not half so jingoistic to-day, and even in the United States the fact that the militia was used against the Filipinos has produced a sobering effect, despite the paroxysm of enthusiasm with which Dewey was received. Whether England is strong enough to live through the period of actual isolation which her moral defeat in this quarrel with the Transvaal imposes upon her, remains to be seen. Undoubtedly she is the wolf that accused the lamb of troubling the water. Her friends can not but deplore her degradation. The very first effect of her attitude is that she has lost political credit, and it is doubtful whether even the conquest of the Transvaal will make good this loss. To be of use to England, that conquest must be swift. If England fights with varying luck, other complications are certain. It may turn out that this war was not only criminal, but also foolish.

The *Journal des Débats* describes Mr. Kruger's ultimatum as both dignified and moderate, and the attitude of Great Britain inexcusable.

Many English papers express themselves extremely confident as to the result of the war, and this confidence is reflected in the colonies. Thus the Toronto *World*, regarding the engagement at Glencoe in the light of a decisive British victory, assumes that "the Canadian contingent will not be necessary" and that "the sending out of an immense army corps to South Africa from Great Britain appears ridiculous." *Money*, London, says:

"The Transvaal Republic is committing suicide. In a few months it will probably have ceased to exist, and the Transvaal will be placed in the position it ought to have occupied years since as a British colony. Kafir shares should now be held and the outcome of events awaited. No serious fall in prices is to be apprehended, and a 'boom' will follow when the Boers are reduced to submission."

A careful examination nevertheless reveals that the magnitude of the war is not underrated. "We are the reverse of alarmists," says *The Saturday Review*, "but it is always well to catch your hare before cooking him." *The Westminster Gazette* points out that, tho Swinburne urges England to "strike, and to strike home," there can be no advance until the troops are all assembled in South Africa. The London *Outlook* says:

"Never yet has any army organization in the world been called upon to mobilize, transport, and keep 70,000 men in fighting condition 7,000 miles away. . . . This field force is composed firstly of an army corps, which in the present case consists of 34,000 men; secondly of a cavalry division, and in this case 5,000 men; and thirdly of lines of communication, in this case 10,000 men. Add to these the other forces in the field and you have 70,000 men charged with the occupation of half a continent, and accompanied by ammunition, rifles, machine-guns, clothing, war-balloons, motor-cars, bicycles, and Roentgen-ray apparatus; tinned rations for the body and selected tracts for the spirit; to say nothing of horses and mules and their fodder, both collected from the four corners of the earth."

Commenting on this point the Madrid *Epoca* points out that Spain, tho she did not claim to be a maritime power of the first rank, and tho her resources were small, provided for a much larger force for years.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POBEDONOSTSEFF'S DEFENSE OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

IN Western Europe, K. P. Pobedonostseff, the overprocurator of the Holy Synod of Russia and a leading member of the committee of ministers, is regarded as the incarnation of reaction, intolerance, and bigotry, as the author of all the illiberal legislation adopted in recent years by the Russian Government. He is held responsible for anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and anti-German measures, and it is supposed that, but for his powerful influence, the young Czar would have done more to justify the hopes of the cultured and liberal elements of the empire. Recently M. Pobedonostseff passed through Vienna and accorded an important interview to a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse*. All the St. Petersburg papers are commenting upon his significant utterances, which have made a marked impression in Europe.

One of the first questions he was asked was in relation to the persecution of Roman Catholics in Russia. He admitted that he had opposed and fought the proposal to receive a papal representative at St. Petersburg, and he hoped no such official recognition would ever be extended by Russia to Catholicism; but the charges of persecution he denied. He said:

"It is contrary to truth to describe me as the enemy of Roman Catholicism. It is also untrue that I am omnipotent in the government of Russia. In the committee of ministers I have but one vote, and my power is no greater than that of any other member. Catholics are not interfered with in Russia on account of their religious beliefs. It often happens that Russians become converts to the religion of Rome, and they are subjected to no punishment for it, tho they act openly. We fight Catholicism only to the extent and in so far as it is an instrument of Polish agitation. I assert that in Russia every Roman Catholic priest is an agent of 'Polanism,' and of course we cannot allow any propaganda of Polish nationalism. We can not permit the Poles to do as they please, regardless of Russian national interests. We are carrying on our struggle against 'Polanism,' not against Catholicism."

Next the Jewish question was broached, and M. Pobedonostseff denied that he entertained any hatred for Jews, that he had instigated the series of special laws against them, or that he had any sympathy with antisemitism as a general movement. He numbered among his best friends many highly educated and worthy Jews, and he had admiration for the enlightened and philanthropic among the race. The late Baroness Hirsch, he pointed out, had put a million francs at his disposal for the Russian schools, which she would scarcely have done if he were a persecutor and enemy of her people. Then he added:

"The Jewish question in Russia is no more a religious question than the Catholic one. We Russians are not at all characterized by that bigotry which Europe imputes to us. The Jewish question has always been an economic one with us. In Russia, the Jew is as a rule a sober, law-abiding, moderate man. He marries early, lives properly, and is industrious. In consequence of all this he is enabled to obtain supremacy and exploit the Russians, who can not compete with him. That is why we have had to restrict the Jews to certain sections of the empire. When, thanks to their great expansive power, they overstep the assigned limits, we are obliged to resort to special measures. But the laws of humanity are not disregarded in Russia."

M. Pobedonostseff adverted to the improved relations between Germany and Russia. At one time, he said, German influence in Russian internal affairs, political and administrative, was too powerful and dominant, and it has been necessary to struggle against this predominance. But at present there is no occasion for any unfriendliness. England, he said, was sending emissaries to Finland and trying to spread false and dangerous notions of Russia's designs toward that dependency. There has been no violation of Finnish rights. Recent measures were simply intended to secure military unity and strength. Finally, M. Pobedonostseff expressed the opinion that the trial at Rennes had demonstrated the innocence of Dreyfus. The verdict he believed to have been a deliberate injustice committed in order to shield the implicated generals. He regretted that the case had ever assumed a political aspect.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MAKE YOUR MONEY EARN MONEY

Experience has demonstrated that money wisely invested in Chicago real estate almost invariably pays interest at the rate of from six to ten or fifteen per cent per annum.

Oaklawn, within a thirty-five minute ride of the business center, offers an attractive field for conservative investors.

Forty thousand dollars have been spent in improving its natural beauty before the property is fairly on the market.

Just a little money and the ability to pay a small sum each month will buy a valuable lot in Oaklawn. Fifty dollars down and fifteen dollars per month does not amount to much NOW, but at the end of three or four years it leaves you in possession of a desirable piece of property which may be worth twice as much as you have paid.

Ask for our plan, booklet, and plat of Oaklawn.

We want to make a direct business proposition suited to YOUR means.

Here are a couple of bargains in property outside of Oaklawn.

For double corner lots on Sixty-fifth Street and Clinton Avenue for $2,000. $500 cash—balance $500 per year. The same corners just across the Street sold for $2,500 two years ago. Since that time an electric line was built two blocks away from these lots. This has increased values 15 per cent. You ought to sell these lots in three years for $800 each.

Six lots in Ridge View. $375 each. Can be sold only in pairs. $50 per lot cash and $10 per month per lot. This property is near the choicest of improvements and soon to be in great demand.

THE CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO.,

(Capital $300,000.)

106 La Salle St., - - Chicago. Ill.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The French consul at Manila has sent to his Government a despatch containing a long list of enterprises which Americans are establishing in the archipelago, and warns his own people that they must be up and doing unless they want to be left far in the rear.

"The appearance of Manila is destined to change in a short time. The introduction of a new and powerful factor in the commercial problem of this country will compel Spanish merchants to close their houses or to entirely change their business methods. American competition has commenced, in fact, to assume alarming proportions. What will be the importance of this current when these newcomers are free to direct the commercial destinies of the Philippines—to flood this market with all the products of their industries?

"The English and German merchants, formerly masters in this colony, watch with keen interest the events now in progress and await, with undisguised impatience, the termination of the struggle between the Americans and the insurgents, that they may discern the turn that things will take. No one, however, doubts that a strong rivalry is about to arise, and they regret the past condition of affairs and the advantages they then possessed.

"Many of the wealthy people, mixed breeds, and Indians have left for Hongkong or suspended business, and, as their expenditures and style of living will be reduced in the future, the value of the market, as an importing center, will diminish. It will be more than ever necessary for the French merchants to study their interests in this market, not by depending upon consular reports, but by sending commercial travelers here to investigate special lines of business. It is probable that under the enterprising and energetic methods of American business men, a new and richer market will soon be opened on these islands, both in imports and exports."

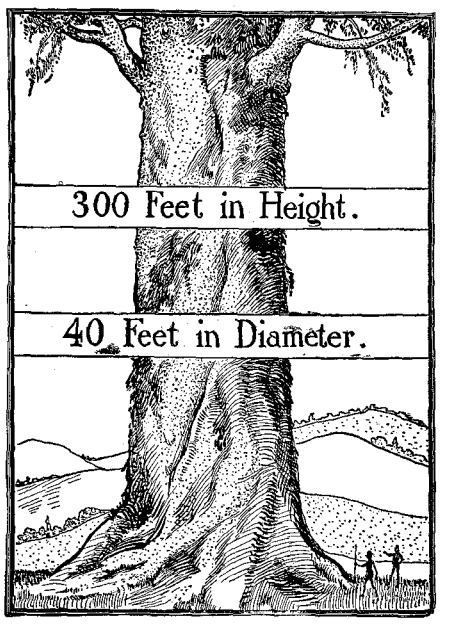
More American barber chairs should find their way into Germany, says Ernest L. Harris, consular agent at Eibenstock. In the large cities, shops of the first class possess many chairs of American make. In the provincial towns a comfortable barber chair is rarely seen. The ordinary chair in Germany has a cane bottom with a wooden head rest. In Germany, barbers shave customers to a certain extent in their own homes. Much time is spent each day in going from house to house. I think one reason may be the poor equipment of the shops. The best way to introduce these chairs is for our manufacturers to secure membership in some one of our export associations which have established sample rooms in the large cities of Germany. The chairs should be put on exhibit, and I am sure some middleman would soon be found who would undertake the task of introducing them into the smaller towns and villages. I might further add that a few months' credit would greatly facilitate sales. Other barber supplies, such as razors, soaps, perfumed waters, mugs, brushes, etc., would, in my opinion, find a smaller market, as these articles are exported more or less from Germany to other countries.

Consul Bergholz, of Erzerum, under date of June 2, 1899, says: "An Armenian merchant here, Missak Venetzian, who has recently been ordering goods from the United States, complains that certain shipping agents in New York have added to the cost of his goods by having an invoice sworn to before a notary public and his signature and seal authenticated by the Turkish consul-general. I would ask the Department to notify exporters that consular invoices are not required by the Turkish customs authorities."

Consul-General Gowey, of Yokohama, writes to a New York firm as follows: "Cargoes of Japanese manganese ore do not run evenly, analyses showing a range of fineness from 28 to 70 per cent., the average being 55 or 60 per cent. Some shipments, of course, have exceeded these grades, but the impression here is that there is always uncertainty in placing an order. Details as to prices, etc., might be obtained from the American Trading Company or Messrs. Browne & Co., Yokohama, or Messrs. Howell & Co., Hakodate."

The Wonderful Blue Gum Tree of Tasmania

A GIANT AMONG TREES



The Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree

may well be considered a giant among trees, rising, as it does, to the height of 300 feet, and measuring in many instances, forty feet in diameter. The leaves are of a curious form unknown in this country. They are large, sickle-shaped, of a smooth, shining, bluish-green color, thick and leathery. By holding the leaf to the light a number of little bright spots can be seen; these are the glands in which "Hyomei" is found. In Tasmania this tree is called Fever Tree, as when planted in marshy districts it destroys the miasm. It does this, first, by emitting antiseptic odors from its leaves, and by its roots acting as a sponge and absorbing the water from the ground. Thousands of these young trees have been purchased by the English government and transplanted in India during the past five years, where they have almost completely neutralized the marshes.

It is from the fresh green leaves of this wonderful tree that science has succeeded in obtaining.

HYOMEI SOAP

The FIRST and ONLY one ever manufactured without the use of FATS, GREASE and ALKALI.

NOTHING LIKE IT

has ever been made before, and if it were not for the beautiful, creamy lather, one would doubt that they were using soap of any description.

There is no soapy smell
No overpowering perfume
No smarting of the skin results from its use

Instead, the skin is thoroughly cleaned and refreshed. every pore is opened and ALL obstruction to perfect circulation removed. The skin soon becomes soft, smooth and entirely free from blemish. In fact, no troubles of any kind with the skin can exist when Hyomei Soap is used daily. Try it once, and no other will ever be found among your toilet requisites.

Sold By All Druggists or sent by mail **Price 25c.**

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.

No. 10, Ave. L, Ithaca, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tailor-Made Suits, $5.

If you wish something decidedly new in a dress or cloak, and entirely different from the ready-made garments which you find in every store, write for our Catalogue and Samples. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits and cloaks, but we are the only house making fashionable garments to order at moderate prices. Our Catalogue illustrates an exquisite line of ladies' costumes and cloaks, selected from the newest Paris models. Our designs are exclusive, and are shown by no other firm, and the fabrics from which we make our garments comprise only the very latest novelties. Our Catalogue illustrates:

Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, faultless in cut and finish, $5 up. Handsome Jackets, lined throughout, entirely different from the ready-made ones, $5 up. Jaunty Capes, $4 up.

New Skirts, cut according to the latest French models, $4 up.

Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Riding Habits, Rainy-Day Suits, etc.

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD. If when writing to us you will kindly state whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, we will be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire. In addition to our regular line of samples we have special lines of black goods and fabrics for second mourning.

Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them by return mail. They will be sent **Free** to any lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City.

$2.50

..AN..

ELEGANT GIFT

for Birthday, Wedding or Anniversary—a pair of these handsome Military Hair Brushes. They are of the very finest quality; have rich ebonized backs with dainty sterling silver ornaments, and the best stiff white Russia bristles. They are a brush that will please any man of refined tastes. We will send you a pair with initials (three or less) engraved on each in script, **direct from the factory,** by express prepaid, **for only $2.50.** At retail they would cost $5.00 to $6.00. If they are not absolutely satisfactory, return them at our expense, and we will send back your money in full. For each initial over three add 10c. extra—for monogram, 50c. extra.

THE BONDY MFG CO, 64 Ionia St, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Larkin Premiums FREE.

HANDSOME PREMIUMS,

Value $10.00 each, for selling or using $10.00 worth of the

LARKIN SOAPS.

Choice of Writing Desk, Morris Chair, Bookcase, Brass and Steel Bed, Silver Tea Set, Oil Heater, Lamps, Watch, etc.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Beautifully illustrated booklet free to all who ask. It tells how to earn the Larkin Premiums.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Author's Manuscripts critically examined and prepared for the press. Publication secured. Address
Dr. Carlos Martyn,
Box 166, Madison Square Post-Office, New York City.

PERSONALS.

TO visit Christiania and not see Dr. Henryk Ibsen would be like touring Egypt and missing a sight of the Sphinx and pyramids (says Perriton Maxwell in *The Book Buyer*). "He is the most interesting personage in the Norwegian capital—and Ibsen, before any one, is conscious of that fact. Down the Karl Johann's Gade to the Grand Hotel he walks every day, rain or shine; when the weather is particularly inviting, he pays two daily visits to the hotel. On such days he appears punctually at one in the afternoon and again in the evening. He has his own table in the gallery, overlooking the garden, and the minute he arrives a mute but well-trained waiter places before the shaggy philosopher a bottle of brandy and another of soda. This is the author's favorite stimulant, and two glasses of the liquor his limit at a sitting. These daily libations seem to be the one consolation that life affords to Henryk Ibsen, whose ingrained melancholy impresses itself on all who get near enough to him to converse informally."

DR. LUDWIG LEICHHARDT, one of the most brilliant of Australian explorers, is almost the only prominent discoverer in modern times who has disappeared from view, and of whom no trace has ever been found (says *Harper's Round Table*). Men still living remember the famous journey that this young German made in the interior of Australia, when he and seven comrades tramped for sixteen months from Moreton Bay, near the city of Brisbane, far north through the heart of Queensland, discovering many a mountain range, many a river, and savage tribe that had never been met before. From end to end this journey, which cost only six hundred and twenty-five dollars, was a revelation of the unknown. It was a great journey, and the book in which Leichhardt described it has many readers to this day. The explorer set out on his second undertaking, which he never completed, and the mystery of his fate was never solved.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Similarity.—"Time is money," quoted Stiles. "Yes," said Giles, "and I haven't a moment that I can call my own."—*Chicago News.*

Surrounded by Splendor.—"Myrtle Gushton writes that she is now living surrounded by splendor." "I suppose she's got a new silk petticoat."—*Chicago Record.*

Excusing the Blunder.—"New York erected its triumphal arch facing Dewey's back." "Probably it expected that the celebration would turn his head."—*Chicago Record.*

BLOBBS: "I heard a lecturer last week who gets $500 a night."

SLOBBS: "That so? What was his subject?"

BLOBBS: "'Free Speech.'"—*Philadelphia Record.*

What He Wanted.—WEARY WILLIE: "Dese horseless kerridges is great, isn't dey?"

ANXIOUS ARTHUR: "Yep; but what dey orter invent is a biteless dorg."—*Baltimore American.*

Silent, but Not Convinced.—"To our silent heroes," little Willie read from the memorial bronze. "Popper, what are silent heroes?" "Married men," said Popper.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Political Repartee.—JIMMY: "If de Republicans would only put up Dewey for President and Roosevelt for Vice-President dey hev a snap!"

PATSY: "Aw, rats! If dey did, de Demmycrats

Is your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Y. S. TROVER, Memphis, Tenn., says: "It recuperates the brain and enables one to think and act." Makes exertion easy.

If you can't play You can still have Music in the home

Surprising improvements and new features in this instrument for home music make it possible to reproduce at any time the choicest musical selections with such **delicate expression, rich harmony, and perfectly modulated volume** as to satisfy the most refined and exacting musical tastes and to afford delightful entertainment. None of the mechanical harshness or expressionless "tinkling" noticeable in other instruments are apparent here, but rich, warm tones of perfect quality.

"A wonder to all who hear its sweet music."

The Stella Music Box

It reproduces waltzes, marches, songs, symphonies or hymns **as originally written.** Its tunes are 20 to 25 per cent. longer than those of other boxes. The music is produced from perforated metal sheets without the objectionable pins usually used. The STELLA'S marvelous quality of tone is due to its duplex system of keys.

THE SHEETS WILL LAST A LIFETIME

The STELLA Music Boxes are manufactured at Ste. Croix, Switzerland, by a firm with 83 years experience in this business.

"I have tried several sorts of music boxes but the **"Stella" is the best on the market."**—Hon. Thomas Watson.

"I had no idea a mere music box could **play with such expression."**—Chas. E. Murray, Clarendon Springs, Vt.

"All remark on its piano-like tones."—John Branch, Hendersonville, Tex.

IDEAL SWISS CYLINDER MUSIC BOXES, Playing from 6 to 600 tunes and changing tunes automatically. From **$28** to **$2,000.**

Illustrated catalogue sent free to those who mention this advertisement

JACOT & SON, 25 Union Square, NEW YORK
Broadway and 17th Street

GENTLEMEN HUNTING

A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY WILL FIND

The Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl

an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6 inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool—in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.

Postpaid and registered for **$7.50.**

The Susacuac Weaving Co.
No. 12 Moravian Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

DON'T LOSE THE POINT

of your pencil. Carry it in the **Improved Washburne Patent Pencil Holder.** Fastens to pocket or lapel of vest. Grips firmly but don't tear the fabric. Eyeglass Holder, with swivel hook, equally handy. By mail, 10c. each. *Catalogue of these and other novelties made with the Washburne Fasteners free for the asking.*

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would simply put up Jeffries and Helen Gould and beat 'em out in a walk!"—*Puck.*

A Summer Boarder.—FREDDIE: "There's a man out there who says he has not had anything to eat for two weeks."

MRS. COBWIGGER: "Is he a tramp?"

FREDDIE: "No, ma; he says he is a summer boarder."—*New York World.*

A Lost Art.—MR. HENPECK: "I wish, sometimes, I had the knowledge of the ancient Egyptians."

FRIEND: "In regard to what, old man?"

MR. HENPECK: "Perhaps you've seen some of their mummies. They understand how to make a woman dry up and remain so."—*Life.*

Forty Knots.—"What progress does this little girl make in her sewing?" asked the tall and stately patroness, at the charity school, as she stopped before the daughter of a 'longshoreman and noticed that the pupil had her thread hopelessly tangled. "About forty knots an hour," roguishly replied the girl, as she looked up.

Not Troubled That Way.—BARBER: "I've got a preparation that will prevent your hair from falling out."

CUSTOMER: "But you are baldheaded yourself."

BARBER: "That's very true; but you overlook the fact, sir, that a baldheaded man is never troubled by hair falling out."—*Roxbury Gazette.*

VS.

The Modern Way,

which is to use

Franklin Mills Flour

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

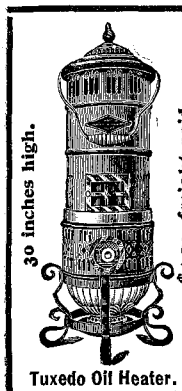
as follows:—

One pint water, one pint milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one-half fresh compressed yeast cake. Stir in enough flour to make a fairly stiff batter, then stir thoroughly; let rise three hours; knead lightly; mould into two loaves, let rise again, and bake about one and a quarter to one and a half hours in a moderate oven.

Easily done, little work, certain success, and the most delicious and beautiful bread ever produced. But be sure you use Franklin Mills Flour.

If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied. THE GENUINE MADE ONLY BY

FRANKLIN MILLS CO., Lockport, N. Y.



30 inches high.

$4.50, freight paid.

ONE CENT
for each hour and a

Tuxedo Oil Heater

will make your "cold room" a warm room. No bother, no muss, no smell, no smoke. If your dealer doesn't keep it, send us $4.50 and we'll send you one, freight paid. Illus. Lamp Catalogue, 150 designs, sent free on application.

$4.50

Holmes, Booth & Haydens,

Tuxedo Oil Heater. **37 Park Place, New York.**

FACTORY: Waterbury, Conn. Established 1853.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

THE brands of White Lead named in the margin are old friends, tried by many generations of use and proven the best. They are made by the "old Dutch process" of slow corrosion, and, with pure Linseed Oil, there is no other paint as good.

There are other brands made by quick or patent process and numerous mixtures of Barytes, Zinc, Whiting, etc., which are branded and sold as Pure White Lead. Make sure that the brand is right.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

He Couldn't Blow it Out.—An old farmer who had been to the city was describing to his friends the splendor of the hotel he stayed at. "Everything was perfect," said he; "all but one thing—they kept the light burning all night in my bedroom, a thing I ain't used to." "Well," said one of his listeners, "why didn't you blow it out?" "Blow it out?" said the farmer; "how could I? The pesky thing was inside a bottle?"—*Exchange.*

International Disaster.—An exchange says a gentlemen invited some friends to dinner, and as the colored servant entered the room he accidentally dropped a platter which held a turkey. "My friends," said the gentleman, in a most impressive tone, "never in my life have I witnessed an event so fraught with disaster to the various nations of the globe. In this calamity we see the downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece, the destruction of China, and the humiliation of Africa."

Current Events.

Monday, October 23.

—Fighting takes place around **Dundee** in Natal, with considerable losses on both sides.

—**Ex-President Harrison** is received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, London.

—The President orders four army officers to South Africa, to observe and **report on the military operations.**

—Archbishop Chapelle makes a statement in regard to the **Catholic church in the Philippines.**

Tuesday, October 24.

—Despatches from Kimberley and Mafeking announce a **lull in hostilities.**

—Canada submits to this Government a proposal for a permanent settlement of the **Alaskan boundary dispute.**

—An agreement is reached between this country and Russia to submit to **arbitration** the claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in **Bering Sea** by Russian officials.

—The annual meeting of the **Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council** is held in St. Louis, and of the **Universalist Conference** at Boston.

Wednesday, October 25.

—**General Symons dies** from his wounds; another sharp engagement takes place near Ladysmith; in the British House of Commons Michael Davitt resigns as a protest against the Boer war.

—The Russian Government announces that the **gold-fields of Siberia** will be thrown open by public sale next February.

—A **house** in Rhode Island Avenue, Washing-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

is absolutely the best preparation of its kind and unapproachable for purity and fine flavor. The rich grazing fields of the Company and their great works at Fray Bentos give conditions more favorable to the manufacture of Extract of Beef than are possible elsewhere. As a result it has held its reputation for over thirty years and

IT CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON

For pure, palatable beef tea

For culinary use

Genuine bears signature of Justus von Liebig: Justus Liebig

Collar Button Insurance

GIVEN WITH EVERY

KREMENTZ

One-Piece Collar Button

Made of One Piece of Metal Without Seam or Joint.....

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. Best for **Ladies' Shirt-Waists** and **Children's Dresses.** ***The Story of a Collar Button*** gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell **Krementz** buttons.

KREMENTZ & CO., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. *Suitable for all building* Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S

New Books

CONTEMPORARIES

By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, author of "Cheerful Yesterdays," etc. 12mo, $2.00.
The subjects treated in this delightful volume are: Emerson, Alcott, Theodore Parker, Whittier, Whitman, Lanier, "H. H.," John Holmes, Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Dr. S. G. Howe, etc.

LOVELINESS

An exceedingly interesting story of a pet dog rescued from vivisectionists. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS. With illustrations. Square 12mo, attractively bound, $1.00.

THE DUTCH AND QUAKER COLONIES IN AMERICA

[The Founding and Growth of New York and Pennsylvania.] By JOHN FISKE. With 8 Maps. Two vols. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $4.00.

HORACE BUSHNELL

By THEODORE T. MUNGER, D.D., author of "The Freedom of Faith," etc. With two portraits. 12mo, $2.00.

SQUARE PEGS

A Novel. By Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," etc. 12mo, $1.50.
"A strong, pure, and noble piece of fiction."
—*The Independent.*

LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN M. FORBES

Edited by his daughter, SARAH F. HUGHES. With Portraits. 2 vols., 8vo, gilt top, $5.00.

PLANTATION PAGEANTS

Another delightful Thimblefinger book, by JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, author of the Uncle Remus Stories. Fully illustrated by E. BOYD SMITH. Square 8vo, $2.00.

RELIGIO PICTORIS

A thoughtful book on problems of life and religion from the point of view of an artist, by HELEN BIGELOW MERRIMAN, author of "What Shall Make Us Whole?" Artistically printed and bound. 12mo, $1.50.

THE END OF AN ERA

An important and interesting book on the Southern Confederacy by John S. Wise. Large crown 8vo, $2.00.

THE NARRAGANSETT FRIENDS' MEETING IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

With a Chapter on Quaker Beginnings in Rhode Island. By CAROLINE HAZARD, President of Wellesley College. 8vo, $1.50.

LIFF OF CHARLES HENRY DAVIS

Rear-Admiral, 1807-1877. By his son, Captain CHARLES H. DAVIS, U. S N. With a photogravure Portrait. 8vo, $3.00.

DIONYSOS AND IMMORTALITY

The Greek Faith in Immortality as affected by the rise of Individualism. A small book of great value, by BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President of the University of California. 16mo, $1.00.

Sold by all Booksellers Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.
11 East 17th Street, New York.

"A model library of reference, embracing the very widest range of topics."
—J. M. Greenwood, President National Education Association.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPAEDIA

AND YEAR BOOK FOR 1898

SIXTEEN ROYAL VOLUMES A practical, usable, up-to-date reference work. It treats satisfactorily every subject whose importance entitles it to a place there; gives information from the earliest period to the beginning of the present year; embraces every branch of knowledge; covers the whole field of

Biography	*Botany*	*Religion*	*Engineering*
Geography	*Astronomy*	*Sports*	*Music—Art*
History	*Natural History*	*Electricity*	*Agriculture*
Races—Nations	*Medical Science*	*Chemistry*	*Etc., etc.*

A LIBRARY FOR ALL PEOPLE The facts are easily accessible. Here the hunting has been done, the wheat separated from the chaff. Just the work required by the student, the professional man, the busy merchant, the public speaker, the school boy or girl. It is a library in itself—touches every subject in which we are interested.

The whole set delivered at once on small monthly payments. Write for terms and sample pages.

NEW YORK DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, PUBS. CHICAGO

ton, is presented to **Admiral Dewey** by the Home Fund committee.

—**Governor Roosevelt** makes a stumping tour through Maryland in the interests of Governor Loundes.

—**Grant Allen,** the author, dies in England.

Thursday, October 26.

—After an all-night march in the rain, General Yule's command joins that of General White at **Ladysmith,** which is made the base of operations; the Boers resume the **shelling of Mafeking** and set fire to several houses.

—An influential petition and resolutions passed at the New York mass-meeting, **urging mediation** by the United States in the Transvaal war, are presented to President McKinley.

—Plans for a **Pacific cable** line under control of the United States, to extend from San Francisco to Manila, are framed by officials in Washington.

—The will of **Cornelius Vanderbilt** is made public; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gets only $1,500,000, but his brother Alfred, who gets the bulk of the fortune and is made head of the family, gives him about $6,000,000 from his inheritance.

—Sir Henry **Irving,** Miss Ellen **Terry,** and company arrive in this country.

Friday, October 27.

—Important **British successes** are reported from Mafeking and Kimberley; Boer reports admit severe losses suffered at the battle of Glencoe; the Cape premier, W. P. Schreiner, joins with Sir Alfred Milner in a loyal proclamation to the Afrikanders.

—The **Cabinet** holds a meeting of unusual length and importance, at which the situation in the Philippines and the outlook for the coming elections are discussed.

—**Carl Schurz,** in a letter to the Germans of Cincinnati, says that imperialism is a greater menace to the country than free coinage.

—**Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry** dies from pneumonia at his home in New York.

Saturday, October 28.

—The British and Boer forces are **only four miles apart,** and a patrol of mounted infantry is shelled by the Boers.

—It is reported that the **Philippine commission** will probably return to Manila after drawing up a preliminary report; the 47th Volunteer Regiment is ordered to proceed to the Philippines.

—The Lotus Club, of New York, gives a dinner and reception to **Sir Henry Irving.**

Sunday, October 29.

—The Boers are closing around Ladysmith, and an **attack is daily expected.**

—Fierce **political campaigns** are being carried on in Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Maryland.

—The **Civil Service Commission** decides that solicitation by letter of federal employees constitutes an offense against the civil service act.

—**Lord Rosebery** is elected rector of Glasgow University.

New Publications:

SEX WORSHIP,

An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion by CLIFFORD HOWARD. Third edition (revised and enlarged) with Bibliography of Phallicism.
8vo, cloth, uncut, 215 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.

MICROSCOPY AND MICRO-TECHNIQUE

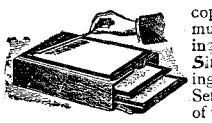
by ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Botany, Pharmocography, etc., Northwestern University.
8vo, cloth, 198 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.

RELIGION AND LUST,

The Psychical Correlation of Religious Emotion and Sexual Desire
by JAMES WEIR, JR., M.D. Second edition enlarged and elaborated.
Cloth, 330 pages—$1.50 *net*, prepaid.
A Complete Illustrated Catalogue on application.

CHICAGO MEDICAL BOOK CO.,
Publishers, Importers and Dealers,
N. W. Cor. Wabash Ave. 35-37 Randolph St., CHICAGO.

ONE HUNDRED



copies of a letter, piece of music, drawing, or any writing can be made on a **Lawton Simplex Printer.** No washing. No wetting of paper. Send for circulars and samples of work. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 30 Vesey St., New York. 59 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

WANTED.

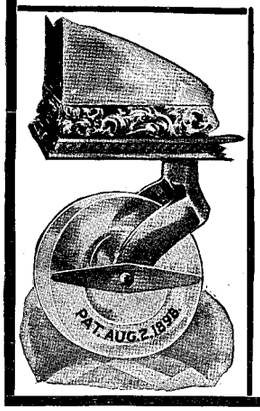
Active and energetic men to represent us in Eastern, Western, and Southern States. Weekly salary or commissions paid. Make application by letter giving reference, age, and previous occupation.
DODD, MEAD & CO., - New York—Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SLAYTON INSULATION CURE FOR

Rheumatism and Sleeplessness.

Most of the readers of this paper are already well acquainted with our treatment, and its theory, based on the discovery of the great DR. BROWN-SEQUARD, of Paris, that these ailments, as well as Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pains in Muscles and Bones, Nervous Weakness and Lost Vitality arise from an excessive flow of electricity from the body to the earth. We do not ask: "Do you believe in our method?" but, "Have you made a *free* trial of



"Slayton's Electric Switch Glass Casters and "Slayton's Insulating Spun Glass Insoles."

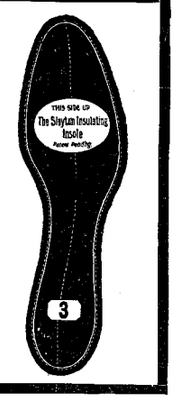
Their use on the bed during the night, and on the feet during the day, have produced most wonderful cures. The Insoles are almost perfect protection against catching cold. These appliances mark a revolution in the treatment of disease, and so confident are we of their merit that we urge all afflicted ones to make a *free* trial of them. Here is a letter, taken at random from hundreds of similar ones:

ESMOND, ILL., March 15, 1899.

THE ELECTRIC CASTER CO., *Gentlemen:*—I had the inflammatory rheumatism last spring. It left me with stiff joints; lame; could not sleep; lay awake; nervous weakness. I saw your ad. in the *Ram's Horn*. I got the Casters, put them under the bed, went to bed and to sleep. Have not had a pain since; as sound as a gold dollar. Very respectfully, FRED GOODRICH.

FREE TRIAL FOR ONE WEEK. We will gladly send any one a full set of the SLAYTON ELECTRIC SWITCH CASTERS and SLAYTON INSULATING INSOLES on receipt of 25c. for postage and packing, or separately, 17c. for the Casters and 8c. for the Insoles. Try them for one week according to directions. If they do not help you, return them by mail and no charge will be made. If they do help you (and they almost certainly will), send us $3 for the Casters and $2 for the Insoles. These articles can be used separately with great benefit, but to secure the *greatest* relief both should be used. Be sure to state whether Casters are to be placed on iron, brass or wooden bedsteads, and the size of shoes Insoles are to fit.

THE SLAYTON ELECTRIC CASTER CO., Ltd., 25 High Street, Tecumseh, Mich.



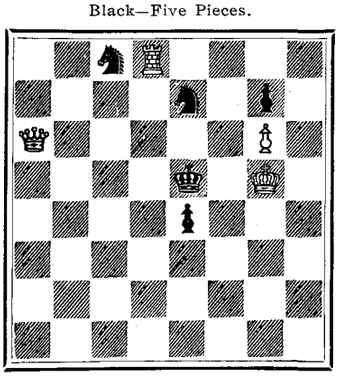
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 426.

BY P. MUENCH, MUNICH.

Black—Five Pieces.



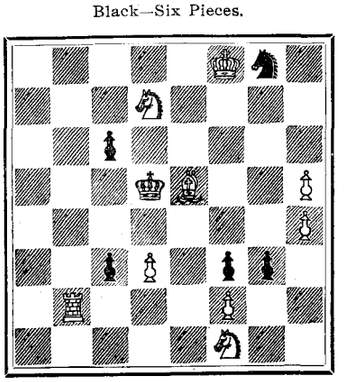
White—Four Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 427.

A First-Prizer by the Woman Problematist, MRS. J. W. BAIRD.

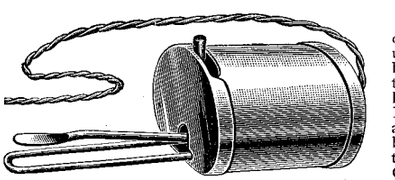
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

The Vibratile For Deafness and Nervous Troubles



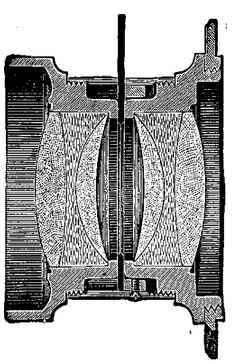
ONE-QUARTER ACTUAL SIZE.

REMARKABLE CASES OF CURES

of partial and complete deafness have recently been made by use of the **VIBRATILE.** The exceeding rapidity of the vibrations produced by the instrument quickly restores to functional activity all the delicate organism of the ear. **THE VIBRATILE** is also indicated in cases of Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Insomnia. Vibrates 5,000 a minute. Is under perfect control—switch regulates the vibrating tongue. Any one can use the **VIBRATILE** to advantage, and should at least investigate. Write for booklet. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

HUTCHES & CO., 618 Isabelle Building, Chicago.



Some of the most famous Amateur Photographers in the world use the

GOERZ DOUBLE ANASTIGMAT LENS,

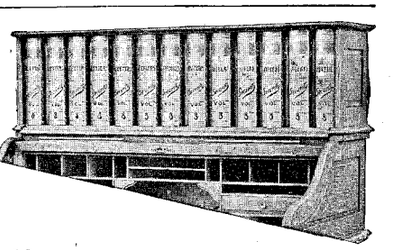
and it has long been the mainstay of Leading Professionals. **It has great depth of focus, unequalled covering power, and beautiful definition.** With a "Goerz" you can do the very finest work. Your camera should be equipped with one. For sale by all dealers, or write to

C. P. GOERZ,

HEAD OFFICES BERLIN-FRIEDENAU.

52 East Union Square, New York.

$10.00 buys this fine *Security* FILING CABINET (patented), *direct from the factory*, freight prepaid to any point east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina (more distant points equalized) to be returned *at our expense* if not entirely satisfactory.



THIS CABINET has paneled ends of quarter sawed oak, rubbed and hand-polished; paneled back and top of selected white oak, and twelve extra strong filing cases large enough for legal cap paper. The only filing system not requiring transfer cases,—a great saving. It is fitted with our patent locking device; a turn locking or unlocking all the cases. No troublesome roll-front needed. Attached to a desk, lowering and raising the curtain locks and unlocks the cabinet automatically.

Send for Catalogue describing our desk and wall cabinets, and giving factory-to-user prices on office furniture.

NOTE.—Our goods are especially valuable to Ministers and Lawyers.

FASOLDT BROS., 44 Division Street, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

KLIPS BIND everything. $5 per 100. Samples of 7 sizes, with Keys, mailed for 50 cents. Price list of Covers free.

H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.

Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Solution of Problems.

No. 420.

Key-move, R—K 5.

No. 421.

(White Queen instead of Black.)

1. Kt—B 3 / K—Q 5	2. Kt—K 2 ch / K—K 6	3. B—R 6, mate
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. ..... / K—K 4	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / B—K 5	2. Q—B ch / K—B 3	3. Q—B 5, mate
1. ..... / B—R 7	2. Q—K 4 ch / K—B 3	3. Q—K 7, mate
1. ..... / B any other	2. Q—Q 5 ch / Etc.	3. Etc.
1. ..... / Kt x B	2. Q—Q 5 ch / K—B 3 or B 2	3. Q or B mates
1. ..... / Kt x Kt	2. Q—Kt 7 ch / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 3, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem Pa.; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. Müller, New York City.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

420 only: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; M. Letcher, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; S. the S., Auburndale, Mass.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winni-

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

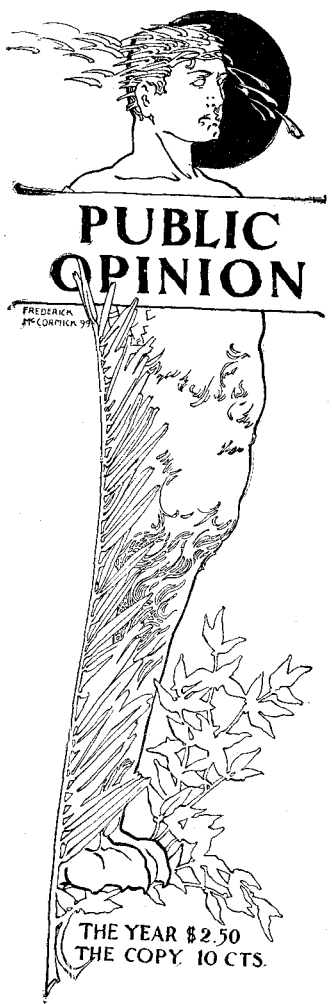
The Fireside Friend in Half a Million Homes.

Special Subscription Offer for 1900.

Those who subscribe now, sending $1.75 with this slip, or the name of this publication, will receive all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1899 FREE, and then the issues for 52 weeks, a full year, until January 1, 1901. This offer includes the gift of the New Companion Calendar—the most beautiful one ever given to friends of The Companion. G 124

Send us your address on a Postal and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full prospectus of the Contributors and Contributions engaged for the new volume.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.



ONE CENT A WEEK

For Ten Weeks' Subscription

PUBLIC OPINION is now a magnificent weekly magazine, comprising, in its 52 issues, a grand total of over 1700 pages of reading matter and illustrations. Its field is as wide as the range of human interests. Its readers, independent of other periodicals, are fully abreast of the times, sufficiently well informed to appear in any company and to discuss with intelligence both sides of every question of the hour, whether political, social, religious, educational, scientific, literary or artistic.

No other publication wields so tremendous a force in the affairs of men; for it reflects the world's thought and action—the basis of present endeavor and future achievement.

In a recent letter one subscriber says: "In its present form it is worth at least $100.00 per year to any progressive, intelligent reader who wants to keep posted."

This special introductory offer gives you ten numbers (regular price, $1.00) for the price of one (ten cents)—the cost of postage. It will not be made again. Send at once your name, address, and 10 cents (coin or stamps) to America's Representative Weekly.

PUBLIC OPINION, 19 Astor Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A VEGETABLE MEAT.

This truly wonderful food product is, without question, the most remarkable discovery in dietetics which has been made within the last half century. A vegetable food substance corresponding in composition to lean flesh, such as beef or mutton, has long been sought for, not only as a most desirable addition to the vegetarian bill of fare, but as a dietetic necessity in that very large class of cases in which flesh-foods are necessarily prohibited, or in which their use is in the highest degree undesirable, as in chronic rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, and various nervous affections, and in affections of the liver, such as infectious jaundice and sclerosis. This vegetable meat is called Protose.

It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is a delicious food product, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, and has a taste that can hardly be distinguished from flesh-foods. Protose can be served in any manner that flesh-food can be prepared.

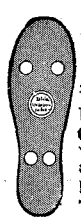
The Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., at 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will send a sample can for six cents to cover postage.

FREE ON TRIAL

Every Sick and Despairing Man or Woman May Try at Their Own Homes Without Cost—The Marvelous Kellogg Sanitas Cabinet Bath.

To thoroughly demonstrate the fact that the Sanitas Cabinet Bath will overcome bodily disease, cure the invalid, promote beauty, preserve health, prevent disease and prolong life the makers will send it to every home on free trial. Write to the Kellogg Sanitas Co., 213 E. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and they will ship the cabinet by express giving the express agent of your place instructions to permit you to take the cabinet home try it for several days and if at the end of that time you are not perfectly satisfied that it is a remarkable health maker and affords more relief by a single bath than can be derived from gallons of medicine, return it to the express agent and he will return to us at our expense. Those who have struggled for years, to find some remedy that will release them from the pain or torture of rheumatism, liver, kidney or bladder troubles, sciatica, neuralgia, catarrh, eczema, obesity, night sweats, or any other disease are urged to write.

The entire cabinet is sanitary, safe and handsome, but it is unnecessary to explain all this as it is sent to you absolutely on free trial and you can then see that the Kellogg Sanitas Cabinet Bath is just as safe as it is certain to bring you perfect health and prolong your years. Write today without fail for a fine booklet on health and hygiene. Select the style you prefer and cabinet will be shipped at once for free use and trial.



Rheumatism, Pneumonia & Grip

cured and prevented by wearing Dr. Arthur's Sulpho Antiseptic Insoles. Indorsed by the medical profession as being the best preventative of disease.

Colds, Grip and Pneumonia you cannot get while wearing them. Mailed to any address on receipt of price, 50 cents per pair. Send size of shoe—fits any shoe.

The Sulpho Insole Co., 154 Hartford Bldg., Chicago

A VEGETABLE MEAT.

This truly wonderful food product is, without question, the most remarkable discovery in dietetics which has been made within the last half century. A vegetable food substance corresponding in composition to lean flesh, such as beef or mutton, has long been sought for, not only as a most desirable addition to the vegetarian bill of fare, but as a dietetic necessity in that very large class of cases in which flesh-foods are necessarily prohibited, or in which their use is in the highest degree undesirable, as in chronic rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, and various nervous affections, and in affections of the liver, such as infectious jaundice and sclerosis. This vegetable meat is called Protose.

It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is a delicious food product, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, and has a taste that can hardly be distinguished from flesh-foods. Protose can be served in any manner that flesh-food can be prepared.

The Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., at 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will send a sample can for six cents to cover postage.

peg, Man.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.; "Merope," Cincinnati; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.

Comments (420): "An impressive instance of Italian ingenuity and intricacy"—I. W. B.; "Very clever and neat"—H. W. B.; "Charmingly difficult"—F. S. F.; "Pretty but hardly deserving first-prize"—C. R. O.; "Very pure and full of good 'tries'"—M. M.; "A gem"—W. M.; "Six times perfect"—W. R. C.; "Not difficult"—C. F. McM.; "The author shows his 'fine Italian hand'"—M. L.; "A fine specimen"—C. D. S; "A gem of purest ray"—A. K.; "Very fine 2-mover"—H. W. F.; "Neat and simple, compact and elegant"—S. M. M.; "Cute, unsuspected"—S. W-J.; "Well conceived, admirable key"—F. H. J.; "One of the most brilliant 2-ers I ever saw"—F. L. H.

(421): "Marked by all the grace and ease, the poise and beauty of the stately swan (Schwan)"—I. W. B.; "Its chief claim to merit is its subtlety"—H. W. B.; "A magnificent composition"—F. S. F.; "A very pretty study in Knight-play"—C. R. O.; "Worried me considerably"—W. M.; "Capital work, rather difficult, pleasing variety"—F. H. J.; "Entitled to first prize"—T. R. D.

R. E. B. got 418, 419. Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla., Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga., 418. G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., 416, 417.

Correspondence Play.

We have received several letters, recently, requesting us to arrange for correspondence games. Be good enough to send not only name and address, but also some idea of your Chess-strength. If scores of games are furnished, we will gladly publish them.

The Paris Tournament.

"The biggest thing in Chess-tourneys that the world has ever seen," so says *The American Chess Magazine*, is to be held in Paris in 1900. The Birmingham *Mercury*, quoted by *The A. C. M.*, gives some interesting information concerning the First Paris Tourney in 1867; "Kolisch, once a waiter, then a Chess-player, then a baron and a banker, took first place with the fine score of 20; Winawer, second, with 19; both belonged to the ancient race of Palestine, and so did Steinitz, who, not having yet invented the Modern School, was third, with 18. . . . The second Paris Tourney took place in 1878. Zukertort was first, after having tied with Winawer with 16½. Blackburne was third with 14½. Mackenzie and Bird tied for fourth and fifth with 13 (Mackenzie won in the play-off).

Pillsbury's Versatility.

We all know that Champion Pillsbury plays chess, checkers, and whist so well, that he is credited with saying: "There may be those who can beat me at chess, checkers, and whist; but I do not believe that there is a man in the world who can beat me at all three games." Now, we are informed, he has added dominoes to his other accomplishments, and the "Boss," Kemenye, Happy Bampton, and others of the Franklin Club, have found him to be a very apt pupil. Maybe we will hear of "Blindfold domino exhibitions by Harry Pillsbury!"

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation; later come loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

SUCCESSFUL MEN

have learned their business "from A to Z." Your future depends upon your ambition. We have prepared thousands who studied "between times" to secure enviable positions through

EDUCATION BY MAIL

in Electrical, Civil, Mining, Steam and Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy, Journalism, Machine Design, Mechanical Drawing, Art, Architecture, English Branches, Stenography. Low price; easy terms.

The United Correspondence Schools, 156-158 Fifth Ave., New York.
Write at once for Catalogue No. 31

STUDY LAW AT HOME

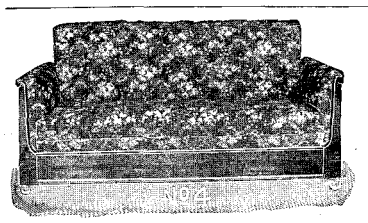
Instruction by mail, adapted to everyone. Takes spare time only. Three courses; Preparatory and College Law Course; also Business Law Course. Improve your condition and prospects. Graduates everywhere. Nine years of success. Full particulars free.

SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, 50 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Print Your Own Cards, &c.

$5 Press. Circular or small newspaper press $18. Typesetting easy. Money maker, saver. Stamp for catalog, presses, type, &c. THE PRESS CO., MERIDEN, CONN.

Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. Coe Chem. Co., Clevel'd, O



THE LEONARD SOFA BED

A Luxurious Sofa, couch length, instantly convertible into a large, soft, hair-mattress bed, with receptacle for bedding or dresses. 10 styles, any length. Freight prepaid. Catalog free. Returnable if not entirely satisfactory. There is but One Leonard Sofa Bed.

Patented, Manufactured and Sold Only by

The Leonard Sofa Bed Co. 496 Erie Street CLEVELAND, OHIO

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

Edward W. Scott, President.

The Best Company for Policy-holders.

INVESTIGATE ITS SPECIAL BOND POLICY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FREE!

We direct special attention to the following statements:

Am 72 years old; suffered from catarrh over 25 years; was almost entirely deaf. Four years ago used the new treatment described in "Around the World." I regard it one of the most useful discoveries of this age. Since have suffered but little from catarrh. My hearing was and is still restored; can hear ordinary conversation and preaching. Rev. Dr. Potter, of this city, has been signally blessed by this treatment in the cure of throat affection.—Rev. C. K. PATTISON, Eustis, Fla.

Had catarrh a number of years; ten years ago my hearing began to fail; there was continual roaring and occasional pain in my ears and head, and a very unpleasant, stopped-up feeling. I am pleased to state that all these, and many other painful and unpleasant symptoms, have been cured by this treatment. Can now hear the clock tick across the room, and the birds singing in the trees.—MRS. SUSAN A. COZBY, Hico, Hamilton Co., Texas.

I have been using the treatment for a little over three months. My hearing is fully restored, and the noise in my head gone, and I feel entirely cured.—MRS. J. FARNSWORTH, Momence, Ill.

This treatment, in my estimation, is the only known cure for Catarrh. Three months in my case has not only cured me of the loathsome disease, but greatly improved my hearing. Dr. Moore did precisely as agreeing to do with me. —A. A. PANGBORN, Oconee, Neb.

I suffered from Cararrh for three years, which finally reached my lungs, and had been confined to the bed most of the time. Three months ago I began the use of this treatment, and have not suffered but very little since, and now feel like I am cured. It is pleasant to use, and is the only one that ever did me any good.—A. T. COWART, Running Water, Hale County, Texas.

Medicine for Three Months Free.

To prove that this treatment is a positive cure for Deafness, Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, I will furnish conditionally medicines for three months free. Address

J. H. MOORE, 8 L. I. C., Cincinnati, O.

THE PRATT TEACHERS' AGENCY
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Recommends teachers to colleges, schools, and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FACTS AND SIMILES.
For Sermons, Speeches, etc. Large 12mo, 477 pp. Cloth, $2.00. Compiled by J. F. B. Tinling, B.A.

This is a handy volume in good type and good binding, with incidents and quotations on almost every conceivable subject, well indexed, so that what is wanted can be readily found; will be appreciated by thousands of busy pastors.—*The Religious Herald. Hartford, Conn.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

A Trip to the Orient..

Grand Winter Cruise

Upon the Superb Twin-Screw Express Steamer

AUGUSTE-VICTORIA
(CAPT. C. KAEMPFF)

OF THE **Hamburg-American Line**
(The Largest Steamship Company in the World)

Leaving New York on January 25, 1900, and returning on April 2

The Itinerary Includes Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice), **Syracuse** (Sicily), **Malta, Alexandria** (Cairo and the Pyramids), **Jaffa** (Jerusalem, the Jordan and Dead Sea) **Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa,** and return to New York. *Duration 67 Days.*

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM $450 UPWARD

There is **no way** of reaching these places **with greater comfort** and **safety**, avoiding innumerable transfers, customs inspections, etc. Passengers can extend their stay in Europe and return to America later from Hamburg, Southampton, or Cherbourg.

For descriptive pamphlets, rates, book of testimonials, etc., etc., apply to

Hamburg-American Line

New York, 37 Broadway. **Philadelphia**, 337 Walnut St.
Chicago, 159 Randolph St. **San Francisco**, 401 California St.
Boston, 80 State St. **St. Louis**, 100 No. Broadway.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

IN WHAT DISTRESS WE NOTE THIS LASS IS DISFIGURED WITH HER HIDEOUS GLASSES.

WE RESTORE SIGHT!

GLASSES RENDER DEFECTIVE VISION CHRONIC.

Write for our ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, mailed free.

THE IDEAL COMPANY
239 Broadway,
New York.

SEE NOW THE FACE BRIGHT AS AURORA DUE TO USE OF THE SIGHT RESTORER.

"It may be true what some men say,
It maun be true what a' men say."

PUBLIC OPINION

endorses Sapolio.
It is a solid cake of scouring soap...

COPYRIGHT

PARIS IN 1900.

A WORD TO THE WISE

Make sure of your steamer and hotel accommodations *now*, at fair rates. Personally conducted parties. Membership restricted.

THE CRAWFORD TOURS,
Home Office, 610 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Branch Offices: 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 621 Marquette B'l'd'g, Chicago.

EUROPEAN TOURS.
19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable. Conducted by DR. & MRS. H. S. PAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

THE "ASPIROR" Prevents and cures Snoring, Sleep-Talking, and Breathing through mouth while asleep. A great aid in prevention and cure of Nasal, Throat and Lung affections. Very simple, convenient and effective. Physicians indorse. Price 50 cents each. Address James Meryhew, No. 208 North Sixth St., Hannibal, Mo.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Can Better Afford

to put in a JACKSON VENTILATING GRATE and save fuel and health than continue wasting both, with your present heating system. The Ventilating Grate throws the heat into the house instead of sending it up the chimney as do ordinary Grates. All open fires carry some of the impure, heavy air up the flue, and are therefore more sanitary than the furnace and steam heater, but do not admit pure, warmed, outdoor air into the house. This distinctly new principle in methods of heating belongs solely to

The Jackson Ventilating Grate.

It is used in thousands of homes where pure, indoor air is considered essential to good health. It consumes less fuel than other kinds of heating apparatus, gives out more heat, can be fitted in any ordinary fireplace, burns either gas, coal or wood, and heats several rooms on one or different floors in mid-winter.

Send at once for explanatory catalogue "D" and read our extraordinary guarantee. Also catalogue of Tiles, Mantels, Andirons, Spark Screens, &c., if desired.

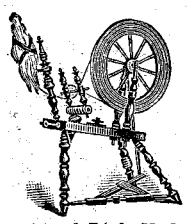
E. A. JACKSON & BRO.,
54 Beekman Street, . . New York.

RHEUMATISM QUICKLY CURED.

In an article contributed to the London Lancet, a Philadelphia physician says: "Tartarlithine has given me results beyond all comparison superior to any preparation which I have tried. The promptness of its action is in many cases astonishing, a subsidence of distressing symptoms quickly following the administration of three doses of five grains each, taken four hours apart in a half pint of water on a reasonably empty stomach. The use of the preparation in the quantities named has sufficed in all cases so far treated, about twenty in number, to practically cure the disorder, temporarily at least

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.



Registered Trade Mark.

FINE BLANKETS

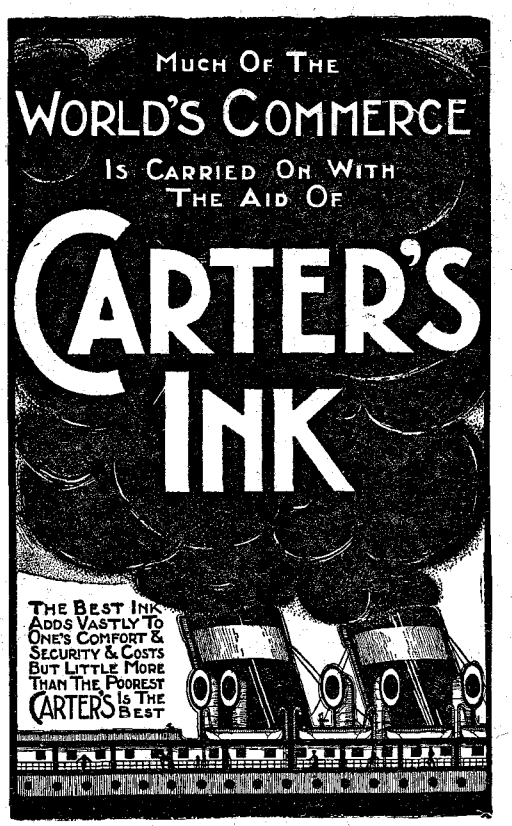
There are none better than those made in this country and some of the best of them find their way to

"The Linen Store."

We have them extra wide, and others extra long, all cut singly and tastefully bound. Prices range as follows:

10-4 (single bed size), $3, 4, 4.50 5, 6, 8, and $10 per pair.
11-4 (¾ or small double bed size), $3.50, 4, 5, 5.50, 6, 7.50, 10.00 up to $17.50 per pair.
12-4 (full double bed size), $4.50, 6, 7.50, 9, 11, up to $27.50 per pair.
14-4 (extra double bed size), $12.50, 16.50 18, 22.50, 25 per pair.
Crib blankets in all sizes. A large variety of other articles of bed clothing.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street, New York.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED